

MEMORANDA ON

NATIVE STATES IN INDIA,

1907.

Together with a list of Independent
Ruling Chiefs, Chiefs of Frontier
States, and other Notables with their
proper forms of address.



VOLUME I.

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1908

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List of Principal Political appointments in India.

(The name in italics is that of the head-quarters of the officer in each Agency.)

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

- Afghanistan**—British (Indian) Agent at Kabul (*Kabul*).
Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Quetta*).
 CHAGH—Political Agent for (*Nushki*).
 KALAT—Political Agent in, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass (*Mastung*).
 LORALAI—Political Agent in (*Loralai*).
 PISHIN—Political Agent (*Quetta*).
 SIBI—Political Agent (*Sibi*).
 ZHOB—Political Agent in (*Fort Sandeman*).
Baroda—Resident at (*Baroda*).
Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim (*Gangtok*).
Central India—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Indore*).
 BAGHELKHAND—Political Agent in (*Sutna*).
 BHOPAL—Political Agent in (*Sehore*).
 BHOPAWAR—Political Agent in (*Sardarpur*).
 BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent in (*Nowgong*).
 INDORE—Resident at (*Indore*).
 GWALIOR—Resident at (*Gwalior*).
 MALWA—Political Agent in (*Neemuch*).
Hyderabad (Deccan)—Resident at (*Hyderabad*).
Kashmir—Resident in (*Srinagar*—in winter, *Sialkot*).
Mysore—Resident in (*Bangalore*).
North-West Frontier—Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General (*Peshawar*).
 DIR SWAT, AND CHITRAL—Political Agent (*Malakand*).
 KHYBER—Political Agent (*Landi Kotal*).
 KURRAN—Political Agent (*Parachinar*).
 NORTHERN WAZIRISTAN—Political Agent (*Miramshah*).
 SOUTHERN WAZIRISTAN—Political Agent (*Wana*).
Nepal—Resident in (*Katmandu*).
Rajputana—Agent to the Governor-General in (*Abu*).
 ALWAR—Political Agent in (*Alwar*).
 BIKANER—Political Agent in (*Bikaner*).
 EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent in the (*Bharatpur*).
 HARAOTI AND TONK—Political Agent in (*Deoli*).
 JAIPUR—Resident at (*Jaipur*).
 KOTA AND JHALAWAR—Political Agent in (*Kota*).
 MEWAR—Resident in (*Udaipur*).
 SOUTHERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Political Agent in (*Banswara*).
 WESTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA—Resident in the (*Jodhpur*).
Sikkim—Political Officer in (*Gangtok*).
Tibet—GYANTSE. British Trade Agent at (*Gyantse*).
 YATUNG.—British Trade Agent at (*Chumbi*).
 GARTOK.—British Trade Agent at (*Gartok*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

- Banganapalle**—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kurnool*).
Puddukottai—Political Agent for (Collector of *Trichinopoly*).
Sandur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Bellary*).
Travancore and Cochin—Resident in (*Trivandrum*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

- Akalkot**—Political Agent for (Collector of *Sholapur*).
Aundh and Phaltan—Political Agent for (Collector of *Satara*).

Bhor—Political Agent for (Collector of *Poona*).
 Cambay—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kaira*).
 Cutch—Political Agent in (*Bhuj*).
 Janjira—Political Agent for (Collector of Kolaba—*Alibag*).
 Jath and Daphlapur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Bijapur*).
 Jawhar—Political Agent for (Collector of *Thana*).
 Kathiawar—Agent to the Governor in (*Rajkot*).
 Khairpur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Sukkur*).
 Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country—Political Agent in (*Kolhapur*).
 Mahi Kantha—Political Agent in the (*Sadra*).
 Palanpur—Political Agent (*Palanpur*).
 Rewa Kantha—Political Agent in the (*Godhra*).
 Savantvadi—Political Agent in (*Savantvadi*).
 Savanur—Political Agent for (Collector of *Dharwar*).
 Surat—Political Agent in (Collector of *Surat*).
 Is in Political charge of the States of Bansda, Dharampur, and Sachin.
 Surgana—Political Agent for (Collector of *Nasik*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar—Political Agent for (Commissioner, Bhagalpur—*Bhagalpur*).
 Orissa Feudatory States—Political Agent for the (*Sambalpur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Rampur—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner of Rohilkhand—*Bareilly*).
 Tehri—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner of Kumaon—*Naini Tal*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Bahawalpur—
 Jind—
 Nabha—
 Patiala—
 } Political Agent, Phulkian States, and Bahawalpur (*Patiala*).

Chamba—Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, *Lahore*.)

Dujana—
 Kalsia—
 Loharu—
 Patandj—
 Sirmur—
 } Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, *Delhi*).

Faridkot—
 Kapurthala—
 Maler Kotla—
 Mandi—
 Suket—
 } Lieutenant-Governor's Agent for (Commissioner, *Fullundur*).

Simla Hill States—Superintendent of the, in subordination to the Commissioner, Delhi (Deputy Commissioner, *Simla*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Shan States, Northern—Superintendent of the (*Lashio*).
 Shan States, Southern—Superintendent and Political Officer (*Taunggyi*).

UNDER THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Feudatories—Political Agent for the (*Raipur*).

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF
FRONTIER STATES AND OTHER NOTABLES, WITH
THEIR PROPER FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>امير افغانستان</p> <p>سرنامه — اسباب بهجت و شادماني برروي زرگار مسرت آثار امير صاحب مشفق مهربان مخلصان اعليحضرت سراج الملک والدین زادمردته مهيا باد — بعد واضح خاطر محبت مآثر گردانیده می آید که</p> <p>شرح خط — نامه</p> <p>خانمه — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را که نسبت بآئمهربان دارد ظاهر میسازد و خود را دوست صادق آنمشفق میشمارد — ایام بهجت و کامرانی بکام باد</p> <p>کاغذ — امیری کلان</p> <p>خریطه — زربفت</p> <p>بر لفافه — بمطالعه ساطعه مشفق مهربان مخلصان اعليحضرت سراج الملک والدین امیر سر حبیب الله خان جي - سي - بی - جي - سي - ایم - جي - امیر افغانستان و حدود متعلقه آن موصول باد</p>	31	<p>It has been decided that the Amir's name should be omitted in the English translation of kharitas to His Majesty, the name being, however, given in a foot-note, without the prefix "Sir." The vernacular form to remain as at present.</p>
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>خریطه - کمخواب</p>	*	<p>*No definite decision has been arrived at as regards the salute to be attached to the Chiefship, but it has been noted that the salute will presumably be 15 guns as in the case of the Maharaja of Sikkim and as was given to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk when he visited Calcutta in December 1905 in his capacity of Representative of the Deb and Dharma Rāja.</p>
Foreign Secretary	<p>مہتر چترال</p> <p>سرنامه — مہتر صاحب مشفق مهربان دوستان سلمہ الله تعالی</p> <p>شرح خط — مراسلۃ الوداد</p> <p>خاتمه — زیادہ چه نگاشته آید</p> <p>کاغذ — زرافشان</p> <p>خریطه — پارچہ سفید</p> <p>بر لفافہ — بمطالعه مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان مہتر شیخ الملک سي - آئي - اي - سلمہ الله تعالی موصول باد</p>		<p>The States of Chitral, 'Hunza, and Nagar are included here as the Foreign Department sometimes correspond direct with their Chiefs.</p>

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS;

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
1	AFGHANISTAN	His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wad-Din Amir Habibulla Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Amir of	My honoured and valued friend. — I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Majesty and to subscribe myself Your Majesty's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
2	BHUTAN	His Highness Maharaja 5 Sris Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan,	My friend. — I remain, Your sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
3	CHITRAL	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of	Not addressed in English.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS.

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
1	AFGHANISTAN	His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wad-Din Amir Habibulla Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Amir of	My honoured and valued friend. — I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Majesty and to subscribe myself Your Majesty's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
2	BHUTAN	His Highness Maharaja 5 Sris Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan,	My friend. — I remain, Your sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
3	CHITRAL	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of	Not addressed in English.

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>امير افغانستان</p> <p>سرنامہ — اسباب بہجت و شادمانی بر روی روزگار مسرت آثار امیر صاحب مشفق مہربان مخلصان اعلیٰ حضرت سراج الملک والدین زاد مودتہ مہیا باد — بعد واضح خاطر محبت مآثر گردانیدہ می آید کہ</p> <p>شرح خط — نامہ</p> <p>خانمہ — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را کہ نسبت بآمریان دارد ظاهر میسازد و خود را دوست صادق آئینش میشمارد — ایام بہجت و کامرانی بکام باد</p> <p>کاغذ — امیری کلان</p> <p>خریطہ — زربفت</p> <p>بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ ساطعہ مشفق مہربان مخلصان اعلیٰ حضرت سراج الملک والدین امیر سر حبیب اللہ خان جی - سی - بی - جی - سی - ایم - جی - امیر افغانستان و حدود متعلقہ آن موصول باد</p>	31	It has been decided that the Amir's name should be omitted in the English translation of kharitas to His Majesty, the name being, however, given in a foot-note, without the prefix "Sir." The vernacular form to remain as at present.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>خریطہ - کمخواب</p>		* No definite decision has been arrived at as regards the salute to be attached to the Chiefship, but it has been noted that the salute will presumably be 15 guns as in the case of the Maharaja of Sikkim and as was given to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk when he visited Calcutta in December 1905 in his capacity of Representative of the Deb and Dharma Raja.
Foreign Secretary	<p>مہتر چترال</p> <p>سرنامہ — مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ</p> <p>شرح خط — مراسلہ الوداد</p> <p>خاتمہ — زیادہ چہ نگاشتہ آید</p> <p>کاغذ — زرافشان</p> <p>خریطہ — پارچہ سفید</p> <p>بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ مہتر صاحب مشفق مہربان دوستان مہتر شیخ الملک سی - آئی - ای - سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ موصول باد</p>		The States of Chitral, 'Hunza, and Nagar are included here as the Foreign Department sometimes correspond direct with their Chiefs.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS,

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
4	HUNZA	Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, C.I.E., Mir of	Not addressed in English . . .
5	MASKAT	His Highness Saiyid Sir Faisal bin Turki G.C.I.E., Sultan of	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
6	NAGAR	Raja Sikandar Khan, C.I.E. of	Not addressed in English . . .

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	NO. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Foreign Secretary.	<p>میر ہنرہ</p> <p>سرنامہ — راجہ صاحب مہربان دوستان سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ</p> <p>شرح خط — مراسلۃ الوداد</p> <p>خانمہ — زیادہ چہ نگاشتہ آید</p> <p>کاغذ — زرافشان</p> <p>خریطہ — لفافہ کاغذ استردار</p> <p>بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ مہربان دوستان میر محمد ناظم خان سی - آئی - ای - موصول باد</p>	...	See remark against Chitral.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>سلطان مسقط</p> <p>سرنامہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیچاہ الانجم المحب الاشیم سر سید فیصل بن ترکی جی - سی - آئی - ای سلطان مسقط المحترم سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ وابقا</p> <p>شرح خط — و بعد استفسار عن حال سلامتک نعرف جنابک بان</p> <p>خاتمہ — و هذا ما نعرفک به ودمت سالماً والسلام</p> <p>کاغذ — تکلیدار</p> <p>خریطہ — زربفت</p> <p>بر لفافہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیچاہ الاشیم المحب سر سید فیصل بن ترکی جی - سی - آئی - ای سلطان مسقط المحترم سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ وابقا</p>	21	...
Foreign Secretary.	<p>راجہ نگر</p> <p>سرنامہ — مہربان دوستان راجہ صاحب سلمہ</p> <p>کاغذ — زرافشان</p> <p>شرح خط — مراسلۃ الوداد</p> <p>خانمہ — زیادہ چہ نگاشتہ آید</p> <p>خریطہ — لفافہ کاغذ استردار</p> <p>بر لفافہ — مہربان دوستان راجہ سکندر خان صاحب سی - آئی - ای - راجہ نگر سلمہ موصول باد</p>		See remark opposite Chitral.

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS,

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest
7	SIAM	His Great, Glorious, and Most Excellent Majesty Somdech Para Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn*, by Divine Blessing of the Super-Agency of the Universe or Providence of the Human World, the Supreme King of Siam, the fifth Sovereign in the present Royal Dynasty of the Founder of the City of Rah Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthia in Bangkok, which is over the capital of the Siamese Kingdom, consisting of both Siam Proper, Northern and Southern, and various adjacent States inhabited by other races of people, Lao of Chuings, Lao Kai Kariangs, etc., etc., King of	Your Majesty. _____ I am, Your Majesty's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
8	TIBET	The Illustrious Dalai Lama Nag-wan Lobzang Tubden Gyatso, Defender and Protector of the Buddhist Faith.	Greeting _____ Viceroy and Governor-General of India. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General		21	* "Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn." (Almanach de Gotha). "Phra Bat Soindeth Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao Chow Yu Huz." (Keane's "Eastern Geography.")
Ditto.	خریطه — کج خراب	...	

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
9	ZANZIBAR . . .	His Highness Saiyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, Sultan of	<p>My honoured and valued friend.</p> <p>I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend.</p> <p><i>Crest, Gold.</i></p>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>سلطان زنجبار ، سرنامہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجہ الافخم المحب الاشیم سید علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ وابقاءہ ،</p> <p>شرح خط — و بعد استفسار عن حال سلامتک نعرف جنابک بان ، خانمہ — و هذا ما تعرفک به و دمت سالماً والسلام ، کاغذ — تکلیدار ، خريطہ — زریفت ،</p> <p>بر لفافہ — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجہ الافخم المحب الاشیم سید علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ وابقاءہ ،</p>	21	Zanzibar has not now direct relations with the Indian Government, but the Sultan was addressed by His Excellency in 1889.

Number.	Name of State of place or residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
10	NEPAL	Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Rana Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of	My esteemed friend. _____ I remain, with much consideration, Your Excellency's sincere friend. Crest, Gold.

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General	<p>وزیر اعظم نیپال ، سزنامه — رفعت و معالي پناه مهربان دوستان سلمه الله تعالى ، شرح خط — مکتوب آن مهربان خاتمه — اینجانب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار دوست صادق آنهربان میباشد — زیاده چه بنگارش درآید ، کاغذ — زر افشان ، خریطه — ندارد ، بر لافافه — رفعت و معالي پناه مهربان دوستان هیز اکسلنسی میجر جنرل مهاراجه سرچندر شمشیر جنگ رانا بهادر جی - سی - ایس - آئی ،</p>	19*	*Accorded this salute when he visits India as the Representative of the Ruler of Nepal.

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
11	TIBET	Lien Yu, Tachen, Imperial Chinese Resident at Lhasa and Lieutenant-General of the Banner Forces.	My friend. — I am, Your Excellency's most sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
12	TIBET	Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri His Serenity Lo-Sang Gyal-Tsen, the Gaden Ti-Rimpochi, Lhasa.	Your Serenity. — Viceroy and Governor-General of India. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>
13	TIBET	His Serenity Penchen E-te-ni Lo-sang Tub-den cho-kyi-nyi-ma Ge-lek Nam-gyal pal-sang-po, the Tashi Lama of Shigatse.	Ditto
14	GWALIOR	Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, C.I.	My esteemed friend. — I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold.</i>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. of GUNS.	REMARKS.
Viceroy and Governor-General*		Nil.	*Previous Chinese Residents have been addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy, but it has been decided that they should be addressed in future by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. †On the last occasion that he was addressed by the Secretary, the letter commencing and concluding in the usual official style.
Ditto			
Ditto	خریطه - کمخواب	‡	‡ He was accorded a salute of 17 guns on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December 1905 to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Ditto	مہارانی سکھیا راجہ صاحبہ گوالیار، سرنامہ — مہارانی صاحبہ مہربان درستان سلمہا اللہ تعالیٰ، خاتمہ — ایجناب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار دوست صادق آن مہربان میباشد — زیادہ چہ بر طراز کاغذ — زر افشان، خریطہ — کمخواب، بر لفافہ — مہارانی صاحبہ مہربان درستان مہارانی سکھیا راجہ صاحبہ سندھیا عالیچاہ بہادر سی - آئی - سلمہ اللہ تعالیٰ	Nil	

Number	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
15	ARCOT	Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, Prince of	<div>FORT ST.</div> <div>My friend, _____</div> <div>I remain, .</div> <div>Your sincere friend.</div> <div>Crest, Blue.</div>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	No. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
GEORGE. Viceroy and Governor-General.	<p>ارکات</p> <p>سرنامہ — امیر صاحب مشفق مہریان کرم فرمانی دوستان سلامت — بعد از شرح شوق ملاقات مسرت آیات کہ زیادہ از احاطہ تحریر و تقریرست مشہود خاطر مہریانی سائنر میدارد</p> <p>شرح خط — مہریانی نامہ تودہ شمامہ خاتمہ — ایجناب را دوست صادق خود خواهند شمرد — زیادہ چہ ہر طرارد</p> <p>کاغذ — تکلیدار خریطہ — کمخواب</p> <p>بر لفافہ — بمطالعہ امیر صاحب مشفق مہریان کرم فرمانی دوستان غلام محمد علی خان بہادر موصول باد</p>	Nil.	

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
16	MYSORE	Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjam- manni Avaru Vanivilas, <i>Sernichat, C. I.</i> of	<p style="text-align: right;">MY</p> <p>My esteemed friend, — I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend, <i>Crest, Gold.</i></p>
17	BENARES	His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, <i>G.C.I.E.</i>	<p style="text-align: right;">UNITED</p> <p>My esteemed friend, — I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. <i>Crest, Gold,</i></p>

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	NO. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
SORE. Viceroy and Governor-General			
PROVINCES. Viceroy and Governor-General	مہاراجہ بنارس سرنامہ — مہاراجہ صاحب مشفق مہریان دوستان سلامت شرح خط — مہریانی نامہ تودہ افرا خاتمہ — ایجناب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار دوست صادق آن مہریان میباشد — زیادہ چہ برطرزادہ کاغذ — زرافشان خریط — کمنراب لقافہ — بمطالعہ مہاراجہ صاحب مشفق مہریان دوستان مہاراجہ سر پرہیزنرین سنگھ بہادر جی - سی - آئی - ای موصول باد -	13	Has Sanad, of adoption.

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
			BOM
18	AL HAUTA (LAHEJ)	Sultan <i>Sir</i> Ahmad Fadhli, <i>K.C.S.I.</i>	Not addressed in English.
19	KISHU AND SOCOFRA	Sultan Ali bin Abdulla bin Salim bin 'aad bin Afrir.	Ditto.
20	FADTHLI (SHUKRA)	Sultan Ahmad bin Husain	Ditto.
21	SHEHR AND MOKALLA	Sultan Awadh bin O'mar-Al-Kayati	Ditto.
22	D'THALA	Amir Shaif bin Sef bin Abdul Haidi bin Hasan.	Ditto.
			IN
23	BAHREIN	Sheikh Esa bin Ali al Khalifa	Not addressed in English.
24	KOWEIT	Sheikh Mubarak bin Subah	Ditto.
25	DEBAI	Sheikh Buti bin Subail	Ditto.
26	SHARGAH	Sheikh Sagar bin Khaled	Ditto.
27	UM-U-KOWEIM	Sheikh Rashid-bin-Ahmad-bin-Abdulla	Ditto.
28	AJMAN	Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Homaid	Ditto.
29	ABU DHABI	Sheikh Zaeed bin Khalifah	Ditto.
30	FRAS-AL-KHAIMA	(Ruled by the Sheikh of Shargah since 1900)	Ditto.

Aden Protectorate.

Persian Gulf Arabian Shore

Trucial Chiefs.

Highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian.	NO. OF GUNS.	REMARKS.
BAY.			
Political Resident at Aden		9	
Ditto.		9	
Ditto		9	
Ditto.		12	Three guns are personal.
Ditto.		<i>Nil.</i>	
DIA.			
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.		5	*Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.
Ditto.		5*	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		3	
Ditto.		5	
Ditto.		3	†Since the death of Sheikh Hom Eid bin Abdulla-bin-Sultan in 1900, the Chiefship of Ras-al-Khaima has fallen to the Sheikh of Shar-gah.

States having direct political relations
WITH THE
Government of India.

HYDERABAD.
MYSORE.
RAJPUTANA AGENCY.
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.
BARODA.
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR.
NEPAL.
SIKKIM.

HYDERABAD.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Sunni Muhammadan).	17th August 1866.	1st March 1869.	82,698	11,141,142	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

HYDERABAD.

Area	82,698 square miles.
Population (according to the census of 1901)	11,141,142.
Revenue	Rs. 4,69,00,000.

The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Kilij Khan Fath Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk. and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahravardi to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan early in 1712, in the first year of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar, but was soon removed to make way for Sayyid Husain Ali Khan, Amir-ul-Umara, the elder of the two Sayyid brothers who held all real power at Delhi from the accession of Farrukhsiyar until their overthrow in 1720. In the latter year Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed Subadar of Malwa and set out from Delhi, ostensibly to attend to the affairs of his new Government, but with the intention of securing possession of the Deccan. Conscious of the secret support of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, he defeated and slew at Ratnpur and Balapur Dilawar Ali Khan and Alam Ali Khan, two of the Amir-ul-Umara's lieutenants. The Amir-ul-Umara, taking the Emperor with him, started for the Deccan in order to punish Nizam-ul-Mulk, but was assassinated early in his journey, and the Emperor, now his own master, retraced his steps to Delhi. In 1721 Nizam-ul-Mulk returned to the capital, and was made Prime Minister, but, growing weary of the intrigues of court life, in October 1723 again proceeded to the Deccan, and assumed the title of Asaf Jah. The *amirs* of Delhi bribed Mubariz Khan, Governor of Hyderabad, with a promise of the viceroyalty of the Deccan to prevent Nizam-ul-Mulk from assuming office, and Mubariz Khan prepared for resistance. The armies met at Shakarakhelda in Berar, where a battle was fought on October 14, 1724, in which Nizam-ul-Mulk was completely victorious and Mubariz Khan fell. Henceforward Nizam-ul-Mulk was practically independent in the six *subas* of the Deccan, and, although he never formally renounced his allegiance, he ceased to remit revenue to Delhi on the plea that the revenues of the Deccan were required for the maintenance of an army sufficiently strong to keep the Marathas in check. In 1737 he was persuaded to return to court and to undertake to keep the Marathas out of Hindustan, but on his return towards the Deccan in 1738, he suffered himself to be surrounded near Bhopal by Baji Rao Peshwa, and was compelled to agree to humiliating terms of peace. In 1740 Nizam-ul-Mulk, who was still at Delhi, hearing that his second son Nasir Jang, whom he had left as his deputy in the viceroyalty, meditated rebellion, set out for the Deccan. He died at Burhanpur on June 19, 1748, in the 104th year of his age, and was buried at Rauza or Khuldabad, near the tomb of Shaikh Burhan-ud-din Auliya. His eldest son, Ghazi-ud-din, was at this time at Delhi, and Nasir Jang, who had seized the reins of power in the Deccan, was supported by the English

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
H. S. Rs.	H. S. Rs.										
4,69,00,000	4,25,35,700	...	...	50,00,000	932	4,873	14,395		795	...	21

* These figures are approximate.

Company, while the French espoused the cause of Muzaffar Jang, son of Banu Begam, Nizam-ul-Mulk's daughter. Muzaffar Jang, being deserted by his allies on the eve of battle, had no choice but to surrender himself to his uncle, who put him in irons. Seven months later (December 5, 1750) Nasir Jang was assassinated and Muzaffar Jang was released from prison and assumed the viceroyalty of the Deccan. Soon after his accession he paid a visit to Pondicherry, and on his return was opposed by some Pathan *nawabs* who were dissatisfied with the price which they had received for their adherence. In the battle which followed at the end of January, 1751, Muzaffar Jang, though his troops were victorious, was slain.

Salabat Jang, the third son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, was then, by the influence of M. Bussy, raised to the *masnad*; but in 1752, Ghazi-ud-din, the eldest son, left Delhi for the Deccan for the purpose of asserting his claim to the viceroyalty. Preparations for a campaign collapsed and Salabat Jang opened negotiations with his brother, in the course of which Ghazi-ud-din accepted an invitation to an entertainment at which he was poisoned in a dish prepared by the mother of his younger brother, Nizam Ali Khan. French influence predominated at the court of Salabat Jang, but he was nevertheless compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company, and to bind himself to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In 1760 he made war on the Peshwa in consequence of the treacherous surrender of Ahmadnagar to the latter. A battle was fought at Udgir, in which Salabat Jang, being defeated, was forced to confirm the surrender of Ahmadnagar and to surrender the forts of Daulatabad, Asirgarh and Bijapur, the province of Bijapur, part of Bidar, and the whole province of Aurangabad except the city and two *parganas*. Early in 1761, when the Maratha power was broken at Panipat, Nizam Ali Khan, who acted as minister to his elder brother, succeeded in regaining most of the territory surrendered after Udgir. On his return to Bidar he imprisoned Salabat Jang, whom he caused to be murdered fifteen months later, and ascended the *masnad*. In 1763 Nizam Ali made war on Raghunath Rao and was defeated, but contrived by working on Raghunath Rao's feelings to obtain favourable terms of peace.

Meanwhile Haidar Ali was rising to power in Mysore. Basalat Jang, Nizam Ali's brother, whose ambition it was to found an independent State in the Carnatic, had formed an alliance with him, but apprehending Nizam Ali's resentment, had withdrawn from active participation in Haidar Ali's conquests and returned to his capital, Adoni.

Early in 1765 Nizam Ali and the Peshwa attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to the former three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. In the same year Nizam Ali invaded the Carnatic, but was obliged to retire before a British force, while a British expedition took possession of the Northern *Sarkars* which had been granted to the Company by a *farman*. Nizam Ali, angered by the transfer of districts which had always formed part of his viceroyalty, prepared again to invade the Carnatic, and the Government of Fort St. George, not being anxious

for war, deputed General Calliaud to Hyderabad with full powers to negotiate for peace. On November 12, 1766, that officer concluded a treaty by which the Company agreed to pay an annual *peshkush* of nine lakhs of rupees for the Northern *Sarkars*, and to provide a body of troops to assist Nizam Ali and his successors.

In August 1767 Nizam Ali allied himself with Haider Ali against the Company, but on February 23, 1768, was compelled by the Company's successes in the field to conclude a treaty of peace in which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern *Sarkars* and the provision of troops by the Company was revised.

In 1779 the ill-advised negotiations of the Presidency of Fort St. George with Basalat Jang, and their demand for a remission of *peshkash*, led Nizam Ali to prepare for war, which was averted only by the Supreme Government's repudiation of the acts of the Presidency. At the same time it was ordered that the Northern *Sarkars* should be restored to the Nizam. In 1788 disputes regarding the accounts of these *Sarkars* had arisen, and Abu-l-Kasim, * afterwards known as Mir Alam, was sent as the Nizam's agent to Calcutta. The dispute was settled by the Supreme Government, and Abu-l-Kasim obtained a letter in which it was explained that the troops, which the Company was liable to be called upon, under the treaty of 1768, to supply, could not be employed against any Native Chief in alliance with the Company. When, therefore, Nizam Ali proceeded in 1795 to Bidar and marched thence to Kharda,† where he attacked the Maratha Confederacy, the assistance of the Subsidiary Force was denied to him. He was defeated by the Marathas and forced to sign a treaty by which he agreed to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, yielding 35 lakhs of rupees per annum, to pay three crores of rupees, and to give his prime minister, Azim-ul-Umara, as a hostage for the fulfilment of his promises. On his return from Kharda Nizam Ali intimated to the Resident that he no longer desired to maintain the Subsidiary Force if he was to be denied the use of it when he most needed it, and the force was withdrawn. To supply its place the Nizam proceeded to organize a force under French officers, and the corps under M. Raymond was advanced to Khammamet on the British frontier. The Nizam was called upon to withdraw this corps from its threatening position, and was warned that in the event of a refusal a body of British troops would be ordered to his frontier. At this juncture Ali Jah, the Nizam's eldest son, rebelled against his father and Nizam Ali, in great alarm, prayed for the immediate recall of the Subsidiary Force and ordered withdrawal of Raymond's corps. Ali Jah's rebellion was suppressed by Raymond's corps, and the Subsidiary Force returned to Hyderabad in August 1795.

On the return of Azim-ul-Umara from Poona in 1797, the British regained their influence at Hyderabad, and on September 1st, 1798, Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the Subsidiary Force. By this treaty the Nizam agreed to disband the French corps in his service and to employ no more foreigners. The disbandment was effected, not without some difficulty, at the end of 1798. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war against Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed, being ratified by the Nizam on July 13, 1799. On October 12, 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded. By this treaty the strength of the Subsidiary Force was permanently increased, and certain tracts, afterwards known as the Ceded Districts, were assigned for its maintenance. The Nizam agreed at the same time to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the Subsidiary Force in case of war.

On August 7, 1803, Nizam Ali died, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah. Meanwhile Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raghuj Bhonsla, who resented the conclusion of the treaty of Bassein with Baji Rao Peshwa, took up arms, and the second Maratha war broke out. The Marathas were defeated at Ahmadnagar, Assaye, and Argaon, and the Fort of Gawliarh fell on December 15, 1803. This ended the war, and by the treaty of Deogaon concluded two days later, the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, with the exception of the hill forts, which were acquired in 1822, fell to the share of the Nizam. Sindhia also ceded all the Districts held by him to the south of

* Wrongly styled, in official documents of the period, "Abdul Kasim."

† Near Jamkhed, usually called *Kardla* or *Kurdla* in English histories.

the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied in the war by the Nizam in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1800 fell short of expectations in the matter of efficiency, and by the advice of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Russell, who was Resident from 1811 to 1820, the troops which the Nizam was liable to be called upon to supply in case of war were reorganized under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until the mutiny, as the Nizam's Army, and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Maratha war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern *Sarkars*, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not justly be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

Sikandar Jah died on May 21, 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula, on whose accession the Resident, under instructions from the Governor-General, withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State.

By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long furnished cause of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved on demanding territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853, the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of the State were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

Nasir-ud-Daula died on March 11, 1857, and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad, owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob, under the leadership of a fanatical maulvi and a Pathan named Turra Baz Khan, attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the Subsidiary Force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny, the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained, but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demand for accounts of the Assigned Districts. In 1862 an adoption sanad was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

On February 26, 1869, Afzal-ud-Daula died, and was succeeded by his infant son, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the present Nizam, during whose minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umara, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded, permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On February 5, 1884, the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration, and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent, who had died in 1883, was appointed minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who on his resignation in 1893 was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umara. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umara, the Peshkar, Maharaja Kishen Parshad, K.C.I.E., of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed minister, and shortly afterwards, at the instance of the Government of India, Mr. G. C. Walker, C.S.I., was appointed Assistant Minister for Finance.

Owing to various causes, the chief of which was the great expense of administering a small province as a separate unit, the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence, and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On November 5, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam, whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province, which has since been attached to the Administration of the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent, was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam, on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to the number of 12,000. Up to the 6th May 1907, 1,664 men, 12 horses, and 2 elephants have been reduced without corresponding increases to expenditure, 1,871 men and 31 horses have been transferred to other departments, and 1,230 men have been transferred to the pension establishment, making a total reduction in the irregular troops of 4,765 men, 43 horses, and 2 elephants. It is estimated that the savings effected by actual reductions will amount to Rs. 2,14,327 a year while the reductions effected in the State Military Budget, by transfer to other departments, will amount to Rs. 5,36,784.

In August 1904, the establishment employed in the Nizam's dominions by the Government of India under the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti was transferred to the service of the State.

The State maintains two regiments of Imperial Service Lancers, 795 strong in all, each with a complete transport establishment.

In August 1900 Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Afsar-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., M.V.O., was deputed to China on the staff of Sir Alfred Gaselee. The strength of the regular troops of the States, including the Imperial Service Lancers, is 6,600, with 12 guns, and that of the irregular troops 14,395.

The Nizam, accompanied by some of his principal nobles, attended the Delhi Proclamation Darbar, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath, having already, on February 6, 1885, been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Two hundred and fifty of the Imperial Service Lancers took part in the Delhi manœuvres.

Towards the end of 1905 the Nizam celebrated his "jubilee," i.e., his fortieth birthday and the completion of twenty years of rule since his installation by Lord Ripon in 1884.

In February 1906, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Hyderabad State. The visit which lasted eight days, five of which were spent by the Prince in a shooting expedition, was unfortunately marred by the death of the Nizam's eldest daughter, but was in all other respects a great success.

On the 19th April 1906, the Nizam's heir-apparent, Mir Usman Ali Khan, was married to Azim-un-Nisa Begum, his second cousin once removed. On the 21st March 1907 a son was born to him.

On the 1st January 1906, a Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on Mr. G. C. Walker, and on the 26th June 1906 a Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on Mr. Brian Egerton in recognition of their respective services as Assistant Minister for Finance and as Guardian to the heir-apparent.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad :—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, and Minto.

The Nizam enjoys a salute of 21 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Nizam has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (all gold thread).

20th June 1907.

MYSORE.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mysore . .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Kshatriya (Hindu).	4th June 1884	1st February 1895.	29,433	54,49,800	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Christians.

MYSORE.

Area	29,433 square miles.
Population	54,49,800
Revenue	Rs. 2,44,40,000.

A Hindu State in southern India. It was the kingdom of the mythical Monkey-King, Sugriva, whose General, Hanuman, aided Rama in his expedition against Lanka (Ceylon) as described in the celebrated Hindu epic, the *Ramayana*. The capital, founded in 1524, was called Maheshwar (whence Mysore) after the buffalo-headed monster slain by the goddess Chamundi or Kali.

According to a genealogical table preserved in the family, the present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wodiar (1734—1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wodiar. He proved an extravagant and oppressive ruler. The people broke into rebellion in 1831, and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wodiar, who died in Calcutta while on a visit to Lord Elgin in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

The present Chief, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late ruler and is now in his 23rd year. His Highness has received a liberal education which embraced the theory and practice of administration. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902 and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1907. The Maharaja is assisted by a Consultative Council, of which the Dewan (Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E.) is the President, with two members (Messrs. T. Ananda Rao and K. P. Puttanna Chetty). In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother, the Yuvaraja.

The climate of Mysore is agreeable. The seasons may with sufficient accuracy be divided into three, the rainy, the cold and the hot. The first commences with the bursting of the south-west monsoon, at the end of May or early in June, and continues with some interval in August or September to the middle of November, closing with the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon. It is followed by the cold season, which is generally entirely free from rain, and lasts till the end of February. The hot season then sets in, towards the beginning of March, and increases in intensity to the end of May, with occasional relief from thunder-storms. The temperature is the most equable during the rainy months,

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
244,40,000	2,43,72,000	35,00,000	...	16,00,000	415	2,166	...	...	514	425†	21

* These figures are approximate.

† Belong to the Transport Corps.

the range of thermometer at Bangalore at that season being between 64° and 84°. In the cold season the mercury falls as low as 50° in the early morning and sometimes rises to 80° during the day. The minimum and maximum in the shade during the hottest months are about 66° and 90°, or in extreme seasons 95°.

Plague has declined considerably both in extent and virulence and while in the State territories the decrease is not so easy to explain, the diminution in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is probably largely due to the destruction of rats against which a vigorous campaign has been carried on during the last year.

Of the 8 districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for unirrigated crops; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee and tobacco districts are Kadar and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produce much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture.

The drainage of the country, with a slight exception, finds its way to the Bay of Bengal, and is divisible into three great river systems; that of the Krishna on the north, the Cauvery on the south, the two Pennars and the Palar on the east. The only streams flowing to the Arabian Sea are those of the taluks in the north-west which, uniting in the Sharavati, hurl themselves down the ghats in the magnificent falls of Gersoppa, a sheer drop of 900 feet.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development of late years in Mysore has been in connection with gold-mining. This State is now the principal gold producing centre in India, the out-put for 1906 being £2,167,636. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The one prominent fact which must strike every periodical visitor to the Fields is the constant increase both in buildings and population. It may be said without exaggeration that the tract, teeming with ceaseless activity, is now covered for the greater part of its entire length with dwelling-houses, huge collections of native huts and all the various structures and appliances which go to form a flourishing and up-to-date Mining Camp. The industry is wholly British. The royalty paid by the Companies to the State in 1906 amounted to about £111,300. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines and thus stimulate this industry, the Darbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of the Falls of the river Cauvery at Sivasamudrum for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields. This undertaking yields a handsome revenue to the State, the receipts for the current (Mysore) financial year being estimated at Rs. 16,00,000. A scheme for the supply of good water to Kolar Gold Fields has been completed and this project is also expected to be very remunerative to

the State. A new feature in the mining industry is the discovery of minerals other than gold, more particularly manganese, chromium and asbestos, the operations in which give promise of a considerable addition to the State revenues.

An institution peculiar to the Mysore State is the Representative Assembly of raiyats, pleaders and merchants, which meets annually at the Capital for a few days during the Dasserah. The members are elected, and represent certain specified areas. As a means of enabling leading *patels* and others to approach the Ruler at the Dasserah for the purpose of representing grievances and requirements, and as affording the Maharaja an opportunity for explaining what has been done and what is proposed, the Representative Assembly is a harmless institution. Its aims and objects have been mistakenly described as securing popular representation, and it threatened at one time to become mischievous; hitherto the practical advantage to the people has been small, their requests and expectations having to a great extent been smothered by official inaction. A Legislative Council has recently been established for making Laws and Regulations for the State, but it has not as yet met.

Under the Instrument of Transfer, by which the Mysore State was restored to native rule, an annual subsidy of 35 lakhs is payable by the States to the British Government in consideration of the protection afforded to the State and of the fact that the Maharaja has been relieved of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British Army when required.

The strength of the Mysore Army is limited to 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot, exclusive of officers, and there are 10 serviceable guns. This number includes the regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry maintained by the State. The effective strength of the latter force is 500. The Mysore Lancers are reported to be efficient; they are extremely well-mounted and most generously housed; and the Maharaja takes a keen personal interest in them. The State maintains also a separate Transport Train of 300 carts and 700 ponies. Two hundred and fifty Imperial Service Lancers took part in the Delli Manœuvres.

The State is governed on enlightened principles. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881. In some branches there is room for improvement, but in others, notably Public Works and Mining, the liberal policy and the enlightened statesmanship of the late Sir Seshadri Iyer (Dewan of Mysore) have produced results which are probably finer than anything to be found in British India. The country is traversed by 411 miles of railway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under consideration. The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention. 67,35,115 acres of land have already been brought under cultivation. Protective irrigation works on a large scale have been taken in hand, the most important of these being the Marikanve project, which is estimated to cost about 33 lakhs. The work on the Marikanve dam is now practically finished, but the irrigation channels with which the project is connected have still to be completed. An Agricultural Chemist has been appointed for analysing soils and agricultural produce and for advising planters and others in agricultural matters; he has been provided with a Laboratory supplied with the most modern equipment. The services of a Mycologist and Entomologist have been secured. Agricultural Banks, to lend money chiefly on the security of coffee, were founded in 1894, but the system not having proved a success no further loans are being given by the State and some of the Banks have been wound up. Co-operative Credit Societies on the British Indian model have recently been instituted. A Geological Department has been formed to explore scientifically the mineral resources of the country. Archæology and Epigraphy have received adequate attention, the entire country having been surveyed, and copies of inscriptions taken *in situ* under the supervision of a qualified European officer. Medical relief is extended to most parts of the country by the establishment of local hospitals and dispensaries and the appointment of trained midwives. There are 136 medical institutions in the State affording gratuitous medical relief to the public, excluding six hospitals for the treatment of special diseases—a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, an eye infirmary and two maternity hospitals, and an isolation hospital. Sanitation and water-supply in the principal towns are receiving attention, and the Darbar have now on hand a carefully considered scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the City of Mysore. Education is making

steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 4,093 with 1,23,057 pupils, of whom 19,665 are girls. There are two First Grade English colleges, four Oriental colleges, forty Sanskrit schools, one Engineering school, two Commercial schools, seventeen Industrial schools and two schools for deaf mutes and blind. Female education has made marked progress; a college is maintained at Mysore under European supervision for their education. State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service.

The finances of the State are in a sound condition. The receipts for the year 1906-1907 are estimated at Rs. 2,44,40,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 2,43,72,000, including 16 lakhs for the Civil List of His Highness the Maharaja, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 75,000.

The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The Dowager Maharani (recently Maharani Regent) during the minority enjoyed a personal salute of 19 guns; this has been continued for her life-time.

The Maharaja accompanied by the Yuvaraja and the principal Sirdars and officers of the State attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Mysore since the rendition of the State to native rule in 1881:—Lords Dufferin (1886), Lansdowne (1892), Elgin (1895) and Curzon (1900 and 1902). Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the State in January—February, 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and Silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

29th June 1907.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

ALWAR AGENCY.

Alwar.

BIKANER AGENCY.

Bikaner.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

Bharatpur.	}	Dholpur.
	Karauli.	

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

Bundi.		Shahpura.
	Tonk.	

JAIPUR RESIDENCY.

Jaipur.		Kishangarh.
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KOTA AND JHALAWAR AGENCY.

Jhalawar.		Kota.
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MEWAR RESIDENCY.

Udaipur.

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

Banswara.		Dungarpur.
Kushalgarh.		Partabgarh.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY.

Jaisalmer.	|	Marwar (Jodhpur)
	Sirohi.	

ALWAR AGENCY.

Alwar.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Alwar . . .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jey Singh Bahadur, Naruka Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th June 1882.	5th June 1892	3,221	819,688	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

ALWAR.

Area	3,221 square miles.
Population	819,688.
Revenue	Rs. 34,77,213

The State was founded by Rao Partab Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

Rao Partab Singh obtained possession of Alwar in 1775. He made himself independent of Jaipur and was granted the title of "Rao Raja" by the Emperor Shah Alami. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh, in whose time relations were first entered into with the British Government. Bakhtawar Singh accepted the protection of the English in 1803. He assisted Lord Lake against the Marathas, and after the battle of Laswari, was assigned certain districts by Lord Lake for the help afforded during the campaign. It is not clear whether Bakhtawar Singh was granted the title of "Maharao Raja" by Lord Lake, but he was the first Chief of Alwar to use this title, and he is thus described in the treaty made between Lord Lake and himself.

Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh died in 1815 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Banne Singh. In 1857 this Chief showed his loyalty to the British Government by despatching his best troops to the assistance of the Agra garrison, but on the way the little force encountered and was defeated by the mutinous sepoys of the Nasirabad Brigade. The Maharao Raja's Rajput body-guard was cut to pieces on the field and the guns of the Alwar Army were lost. Banne Singh died before the news of this disaster reached him. He was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, a boy of thirteen years of age. The misconduct of the Muhammadan Ministers of the State led to a rising of the Rajput nobles, and a Political Agent was appointed to Alwar to advise the Council of Regency during the minority. In 1863 Sheodan Singh attained his powers, and shortly afterwards the Agency was removed. The affairs of the State soon fell into confusion, and the Chief's Muhammadan sympathies and resumption of hereditary and religious grants created such discontent among his subjects that the British Government had again to intervene. In 1870, the Maharao Raja was deprived of power, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council under the supervision of a Political Agent.

Sheodan Singh died without an heir in 1874. The election to the *gadi* was left to the "Kotris," or principal Naruka families, and their choice fell on Thakur Mangal Singh of Thana. Maharao Raja Mangal Singh was granted powers in 1877, and continued to administer the State well until his death in May 1892.

Maharao Raja Mangal Singh was an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After his father's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was super-

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34,77,213	31,57,959	...	...	1,00,000	70	699	...	...	559	893	15

* These figures are approximate.

vised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jey Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers are for the present subject to certain restrictions.

Maharaja Jey Singh proceeded on a tour to Europe in April 1907, and returned on the 30th August 1907.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 48,55,800 being invested in Government promissory notes.

The State maintains one regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, which when at full strength is 600 strong, and a regiment of Infantry, which when at full strength is 926 strong. Both regiments are at present somewhat under strength and the Lancers have not the full complement of horses; otherwise both regiments are reported to be efficient. A complete transport of mules and ponies is maintained for the use of each regiment.

In addition to the Imperial Service Troops the State maintains, for local duties and as Fort guards, some 750 cavalry, 1,600 infantry and 175 artillerymen, only a portion of these are, however, armed and trained as soldiers. The artillery consists of a horse battery of four smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns and 272 pieces of ordnance classed as serviceable.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government and much to the gratification of the Darbar 700 of the infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900.

The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables, and mules for the transport.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:— Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, and Curzon.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

June 1907.

BIKANER AGENCY.

Bikaner.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Bikaner .	Major His Highness; Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd October 1880.	31st August 1887.	23,311	584,627	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

BIKANER.

Area	23,311 square miles.
Population	584,627 according to the census of 1901.
Revenue	Rs. 32,00,000.

The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Rao Jodhji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. The British Government granted the Tibi Ilaqa to His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh in recognition of his loyal services rendered during the mutiny of 1857-58 A. D.

The present Chief, Major His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., who was born in October 1880, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 31st August 1887, and was invested with full ruling powers in December 1898. Maharaja Kumar Sri Sadul Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 7th September 1902.

A very severe famine visited Bikaner in 1899-1900. His Highness took a very active and personal part in the relief operations, and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Major in the British Army, in June 1900, and is attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the Insignia of K.C.I.E.

In August 1902, His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon, paid a visit to Bikaner.

In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and the Gold Durbar Medal was conferred on him.

In February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Bikaner.

In November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Bikaner. In November 1906, His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Minto visited Bikaner.

His Highness proceeded on a 2nd visit to England for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his children, sailing from Bombay on the 11th May 1907, and landing back at Bombay on the 11th October 1907.

His Highness takes a great interest in the administration of his State, which is conducted by the Maharaja himself with the assistance of five Members of Council and the Secretaries of the Mahkmahas.

In recognition of the good administration of the State, His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I., on the 24th June 1904, on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and the title of G.C.I.E., on 1st January 1907.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32,00,000	32,94,666	...	...	3,11,000	380	560	...	...	...	500	17

* These figures are approximate.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Camel Corps of 495 strong and a local force of 376 lancers, 484 infantry, 60 artillery and 33 guns classed as serviceable.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). Striug (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

9th May 1907.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

Bharatpur.

I

Dholpur.

Karauli.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bharatpur	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jang, Jat (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th October 1899.	27th August 1900.	1,982	626,665	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
2	Dholpur	Captain His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharaja-dhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Ram Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, Jat (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th May 1883.	20th July 1901	1,155	270,973	Ditto
3	Karauli	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, G.C.I.E., Jadon Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th February 1864.	14th August 1886.	1,242	156,786	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.

BHARATPUR.

Area	1,982 square miles.
Population	626,665.
Revenue	Rs. 31,66,007.

The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor, named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

The first Chief of note was Suraj Mal, who assumed the title of Raja and built the present fortress of Bharatpur about the year 1730. Originally a small mud fort, it became a stronghold of considerable extent, protected on all sides by a mud wall of great height and thickness flanked by bastions and surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, the work having, it is said, taken eight years to construct.

Suraj Mal took an active and successful part in the numerous struggles between the Moghals, the Marathas, the Rohilas, and Duranis during the first-half of the century, and eventually during the confusion that ensued on the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat, he seized the town of Agra, which the Jats afterwards held for thirteen years, and made himself master of the surrounding districts. Subsequently hostilities broke out between him and the Moghals, and Suraj Mal was killed in 1763.

He was succeeded by his son, Jowahir Singh, who, by coming into conflict with the Maharaja of Jaipur, was responsible for the loss of a substantial portion of Bharatpur territory, which, together with lands, formerly belonging to Jaipur, went to form the separate principality of Alwar.

During the next two Chiefships, those of Newal Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth sons of Suraj Mal, the Jats lost much of their power, and many of their pos-

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31,66,007	31,66,388	...	...	54,989	470	1,308	...	...	...	1,105†	17
10,97,316	9,57,876	...	...	24,000	175	907	...	...	...	...	15
5,97,311	5,60,583	...	...	24,528	126	1,088	...	...	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes 502 men of the Transport Corps.

sessions were wrested from them by the Moghals. Bharatpur was besieged and a heavy indemnity taken from the Chief, and Agra was lost. The Marathas again invaded Northern India. They reduced the whole country to subjection, and in 1782 all Ranjit Singh's territories were seized by Sindhia. Fourteen parganas were afterwards restored and Ranjit Singh also obtained the cession of Dig and eleven parganas.

In 1803 the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Marathas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Marathas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years' old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh, who died in 1893, after a rule of forty years. Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June 1900 the Maharaja in a fit of passion killed one of his private servants, and was thereupon deposed. He has been removed from Bharatpur to Deoli.

Ram Singh was succeeded by his infant son, Kishen Singh, his accession taking place on the 27th August 1900.

The Maharaja is in the care of his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kuar, and of his foster-father, Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, a member of the State Council. Meanwhile the administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Council under the control of the Political Agent.

Bharatpur was at one time famous for its trade in salt, on which commodity much of the State's prosperity depended. Captain Walter, who was Political Agent for many years, mentions in his gazetteer that in the six years from 1860 to 1865, the revenue from salt alone was nearly 3 lakhs per annum, the industry affording employment and profit to large numbers of people in the State.

In 1879 by an agreement made with the British Government the Darbar suppressed the manufacture of salt, receiving in compensation for the loss of revenue entailed an annual sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and 1,000 maunds of salt free of duty for the Maharaja's use.

The Darbar abolished all transit duties in 1884.

The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Infantry (strength 603) and an Imperial Service Transport Corps (strength 502 men, 300 carts, and 600 mules).

Besides these troops there is a local force of 470 cavalry, 1,308 infantry and 641 armed police and 42 guns classed as serviceable. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1887 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890. Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899. Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread.)

1st June 1907.

DHOLPUR.

Area	1,155 square miles.
Population	270,973.
Revenue	Rs. 10,97,316.

According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an offshoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 held the lands between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

Probably the country formed part of the Rathore Kingdom of Kanoj, which was conquered by Shahabuddin in 1194.

About 1490, Raja Man Singh Tonwar, of Gwalior, expelled the Muhammadan Governor and held Dholpur for some years, but in the time of Babar the country again came under Moghal rule. Early in the eighteenth century the Bladauriya Rajputs, taking advantage of the troubles which then beset the Emperor, obtained possession and held the country till 1761, when they were ousted by Raja Suraj Mal, of Bharatpur, who seized Agra and the neighbouring districts on the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat.

During the succeeding forty-five years Dholpur changed masters no less than five times; in 1775 it was appropriated by Mirza Najaf Khan; in 1782 it fell into the hands of Sindhia; in 1803 it was occupied by the British, by whom it was again ceded to the Gwalior Chief; and in 1805 it was resumed by the British; finally in 1806 it was made over to an ancestor of the present Chief in exchange for the territory of Gohad.

The family of the Chief belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar

dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Marathas at Panipat, the Rana, Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Marathas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

The late Chief, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur, was born on the 4th May 1863, and succeeded his grandfather, Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh, on the 9th February 1873. He died at Mashobra, near Simla, on the 20th July 1901, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, His Highness Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, who was born on the 26th May 1883. His Highness was invested with full governing powers on 2nd March 1905, and holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

The military forces consist of 175 cavalry, 907 infantry and 11 guns classed as serviceable.

Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Chief at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899, respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the present Chief in 1907 at Agra.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Minzar (gold and silk thread).

1st June 1907.

KARAULI.

Area	1,242 square miles.
Population	156,786.
Revenue	Rs. 5,97,311.

The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A. D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Biana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

Taman Pal, Bijai Pal's eldest son, established himself at Tamangarh, 15 miles south-east of Biana, about 1052, and possessed himself of the wild, broken country near the River Chambal as far as Dholpur, and including the fortress of Utgir and Mandrel, and the districts in which the present towns of Karauli and Machilpur are situated. Taman Pal's son, Dharam Pal, was ousted by an illegitimate half-brother and established himself at Dholdera, the present site of Dholpur. His son, Kunwar Pal, recovered Tamangarh, but eventually the whole country fell into the hands of the Muhammadans. A descendant of Kunwar Pal, Arjun Singh, managed in 1327 to regain possession of Mandrel, and his occupation was confirmed by the Court of the Delhi Emperor. By degrees he recovered the whole of Taman Pal's territory. The town of Karauli (said to be a corruption of Kalyanji) was founded by Arjun Singh in 1348.

The first Chief of note among his successors was Chand Pal, who fought for the Muhammadans in the Deccan. His grandson, Gopal Das, is said to have laid the foundation of Agra Fort at Akbar's request. From the latter are sprung two important offshoots

of the Karauli family, *viz.*, the Mukta-wats of Sri Muthra and the Bahadur ke Jadon of Sabalgarh and also the principal noble families of the State.

In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Marathas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Marathas.

In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., was born in February 1864. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President.

The State maintains a local military force of 126 cavalry, 1,088 infantry and 35 guns classed as serviceable.

No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli. Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Chief in 1890, 1895, and 1899, respectively, in Agra.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st June 1907.

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

Bundi.

|
Tonk.

Shahpura.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bundi	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Chouhan (Hara) Rajput (Hindu).	21st September 1869.	28th March 1889.	2,220	171,227	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
2	Shahpura	Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	405	42,676	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
3	Tonk	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.I.E., Pathan (Muhammadan).	8th November 1849.	20th December 1867.	2,752	273,035	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.

BUNDI.

Area 2,220 square miles.
 Population 171,227.
 Revenue Rs. 6,50,000.

The ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Marathas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

At the time of the Mutiny of 1857 Maharao Raja Ram Singh, son of Bishen Singh, was so indifferent in his allegiance to Government that friendly intercourse with him was broken off and not resumed till 1860.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in September 1869, and succeeded his father, Maharao Raja Ram Singh, on the *gadi* in March 1889. He was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, and G.C.I.E. in 1901.

The administration of the State is conducted on old-fashioned conservative lines. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

The State had been hard hit during the famine of 1899-1900, in consequence of which it has had to accept a loan of Rs. 3,00,000 from Government, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The loan has now been liquidated, but the State is believed to be indebted to the amount of 4 or 5 lakhs.

At present no railway runs through Bundi territory, and the capital is 88 miles distant from Nasirabad on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and 22 miles from Kotah on the Guna-Baran Railway. The section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway passing through Bundi territory is under construction.

The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Chief having at different times wedded two sons and a cousin of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and his two brothers having each married into the same

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,50,000	8,84,974	1,20,000	...	1,47,508	100	250	400	...	...	...	17
3,50,000	3,27,541	10,000	3,000	1,11,381	26	58	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,73,560	11,59,042	...	...	1,88,018	308	955	135	334	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

family. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is also married to a sister of the Maharao Raja of Bundi. In August 1906, two more marriages were contracted by the Maharao Raja one with the daughter of Thakur Himat Singh Bhati and the other with the daughter of Jagat Singh Bhati. Both are jagirdars of Jodhpur and both are connected with the Jaisalmer family.

In February 1903 the Maharao Raja of Bundi married the sister of the Maharaja of Rewah in Central India, but the Rani died in December 1904.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His brother, Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, has a son, who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh died in December 1905.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1896, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903.

The State maintains a military force, excluding Jagirdars and Irregular troops, of 100 cavalry, 200 infantry, 50 artillerymen, and 48 guns classed as serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

June 1905.

SHAH PURA.

Area	405 square miles.
Population	42,676.
Revenue	Rs. 3,50,000.

This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), and therefore a Sisodia Rajput by caste.

A descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana in 1768, and a later descendant was granted the title of "Raja Dhiraj" by another Maharana in 1796.

In 1848, Raja Dhiraj Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions. The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy-four villages for which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar. The question regarding the feudal service to be rendered by the Chief to His Highness the Maharana of Mewar on account of the Kachhola pargana which was referred to the Government of India, has been settled.

The present Chief, Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of kin to succeed the late Chief, who had died without adopting an heir. He was born on the 7th November 1855 and was entrusted with the management of his estate in 1875. He has two sons, the eldest of whom, Umed Singh, was born on the 7th March 1876. The daughter who was married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904. Kunwar Umed Singh has twice been to England, in 1897 and 1900, and is married to a daughter of the Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. The younger son, Kunwar Sardar Singh, was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. He has a son about 2 years old. In November 1905 Kunwar Sardar Singh married the daughter of Maharawal Inder Singh of Chota Udaipur.

The Chief is an enlightened ruler and the administration is improving rapidly with the assistance of a capable Kamdar, whose services have been lent to the chiefship from the Punjab.

In 1900 the Chief received from Government a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 to assist him to tide over the famine. The loan has now been reduced to Rs. 50,000. A fresh loan of Rs. 2,30,000 has been granted by Government for the construction of a storage reserve at Bhimpura, which is now practically completed and which should result in an increase of about Rs. 50,000 to the revenue.

The estate maintains a local military force of 26 cavalry, 58 infantry, and 10 guns classed as serviceable.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary.

The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the head of his family the right of adoption.

The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi, in 1875, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903.

He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Landsdowne, and Elgin in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1896, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Deoli in November 1902.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

30th May 1907.

TONK.									
Area	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2,752 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	273,035.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 11,73,560.

The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera, in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Chief.

The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his states within the territories of Holkar was permanently granted to him by Government.

Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan, who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

The present Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.I.E., is the great-grandson of the first Nawab Amir Khan. He was born in November 1849 and was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867 on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in October 1890. He has ten sons and eleven daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, who was born in 1877.

The administration of the State has never been very satisfactory during the present Chief's rule, owing principally to his private extravagances.

The finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886, when the debts of the State were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000.

The construction of the Chhabra portion of the Guna-Bara Railway necessitated the acceptance of a loan of Rs. 16,00,000 from the Gwalior Darbar between the years 1896—1900. Apart from this the State had almost cleared off the whole of its outstanding debts, when the advent of the 1899-1900 famine threw it into a worse condition than before. Owing to the inability of the Tonk Darbar to repay the sum borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar for railway construction, the Chhabra section of the Guna-Bara Railway has been taken over by the Gwalior Darbar for Rs. 14,71,025. The State debts now amount to about Rs. 10,00,000.

The nearest railway station is Niwai 20 miles from Tonk by metalled road on the Jaipur-sawai-Madhopur railway.

During recent years reforms have been introduced in the administration including the abolition of the post of Prime Minister and the reconstitution of the Council, and if the seasons are favourable the State should be free of debt at no very distant date. The headquarters of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency which were transferred from Deoli to Tonk in July 1903 to enable the Political Agent to exercise a closer supervision over the affairs of the State has again been removed to Deoli.

The State maintains a local military force, including irregulars, of 74 guns, classed as serviceable, 243 artillerymen, 443 cavalry, and 1,046 infantry. The State pays no tribute, nor does it maintain any local corps or contingent for the use of Government from its resources.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy; though no Viceroy has ever yet visited the Nawab's capital. The present Chief attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903.

He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1896, respectively, at Ajmer and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Deoli in November 1902.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silver brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silver thread).

30th May 1907.

VOL. I.

JAIPUR RESIDENCY.

Jaipur.

I
Lawa.

Kishangarh.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaipur . . .	Colonel His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharaja-dhiraj Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., L.L.D., Kachhwaha, Rajput (Hindu).	28th August 1862.	18th September 1880.	15,579	2,658,075	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
2	Kishangarh . . .	Captain His Highness Umdar Rajahae Baland Makan Maharaja-dhiraj Madan Singh Bahadur, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	1st November 1884.	18th August 1900.	858	90,970	Ditto . . .
3	Lawa . . .	Raja § Mangal Singh, Kachhwaha, Rajput (Hindu).	18th October 1873.	29th July 1892	19	2,671	Chiefly Hindus . . .

* These figures

† Men of the

‡ Including four

§ Personal title granted in 1903;

JAIPUR.

Area	15,579 square miles.
Population	2,658,075.
Revenue	Rs. 61,48,714.

The Jaipur Chief is the head of the Kachhwaha or Kushwaha clan of Rajputs, and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race removed his capital early in the twelfth century to its present neighbourhood, which was obtained by conquest. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Moghal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Marathas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

The present capital of Jaipur (population 160,167) was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in A.D. 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its gas lighting, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., succeeded to the *gadi* in 1880 on the death of Maharaja Sir Sawai Ram Singh, who ruled from 1835 to 1880. The title of Colonel of the 13th Rajputs was bestowed upon His Highness the Maharaja on 2nd September 1904, and the degree of LL.D., was conferred on the 10th April 1908 by the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was invested with full powers in September 1882. He takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, and all important matters are disposed of by himself assisted by his eleven members of Council.

He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal. Of the latter number two were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition.

His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Chiefs who were selected to attend His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation in England.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
61,48,714	77,19,909	4,00,000	...	...	515	4,528	...	...	...	781†	21‡
5,81,843	5,19,440	...	...	44,000	71	131	...	...	...	...	15
16,020	16,009	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.

Transport Corps.

guns personal.

Hereditary title Thakur.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,171 ponies, 544 carts, and 781 officers and men, including followers.

Besides this it has a local force of 515 cavalry, 3,782 infantry, and 746 artillery, with 40 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts.

The Imperial Service Corps has been twice on active service during the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns.

Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders-in-Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Jaipur in November 1905.

The general administration has been favourably reported upon for many years, and in wealth, prosperity, trade, manufactures, and general advancement Jaipur is unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana. The Public Works Department, which was, for many years, under the general superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., and is now under Mr. C. E. Stotherd, C.E., can furnish facts and figures in regard to irrigation which are remarkable for their unqualified success.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori) Purzar (all gold thread).

28th May 1907.

KISHANGARH.

Area	858 square miles.
Population	90,970
Revenue	Rs. 5,81,843.

The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who leaving his patrimony conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishangarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in

1594. In 1818 a treaty was entered into by the British Government with Kishangarh containing the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Chief.

His Highness Maharaja Madan Singh Bahadur was born on 1st November 1884. He succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., on the latter's death, which took place on 18th August 1900. His Highness served with distinction for over two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps and after completing his further education under Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., for nearly two years was entrusted with ruling powers on 11th December 1905. His Highness was made an honorary Captain in His Majesty's Army in March 1908.

The State is administered by a Council consisting of one Chief Member and two members of Council presided over by His Highness the Maharaja.

The work of the Council is divided into four departments as under :—

- (1) The Huzuri—under His Highness and the Chief Member of Council, Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (2) Revenue—under Mr. K. L. Paonasker, M.A.
- (3) Judicial—under Bareth Ramnath Ratnoo.
- (4) Public Works Department—under Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singh of Raghunathpura.

The State's local regular force consists of 71 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 31 artillery, or a total of 202. It has 65 guns, of which 31 are classed as serviceable.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread.)

20th May 1907.

KOTA AND JHALAWAR AGENCY.
Jhalawar | Kota.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jhalawar .	His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th September 1874.	6th February 1899.	810	90,175	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Kota .	Major His Highness Maharao Sir Lmed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Hara Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889	5,684	544,879	Chiefly Hindus. Muhammadans; Jains.

JHALAWAR.

Area	810 square miles.
Population (1901)	90,175.
Revenue	Rs. 5,10,935.

The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kota.

To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kota State the famous Regent of Kota, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Minister, and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kota Chief to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kota, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kota State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the New State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Chief was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

The present Chief of the State is His Highness Raj-Rana Bhawani Singh, who is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kota, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency. The State maintains five dispensaries.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State.

Average annual revenue,*	Average annual expenditure,*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.†		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5,10,935	6,64,658	30,000	...	30,000	74	439	...	...	...	...	11
30,00,000	32,79,721	2,34,720†	14,398	1,05,600	301	1,547	...	...	...	...	17

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

The Military forces consist of 74 cavalry, 369 infantry, 70 artillery men, and 45 guns classed as serviceable. No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Chief at his capital.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

8th May 1907.

KOTA.

Area 5,684 square miles.

Population (1901) 544,879.

Revenue Rs. 30,00,000.

Kota and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Chiefs of the two States belong. Kota is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kota by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Chiefs who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A.D. 635), rank among the first in Rajputana.

There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kota. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz.*, Indergarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kota, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar.

The history of Kota is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Chief of Kota, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death bed entrusted his young son, Umaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kota to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kota troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kota territory,

when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

In 1817 the Regent concluded a treaty (the first made by any State in Rajputana) with the British and succeeded in getting a supplementary article affixed thereto by which the administration of the State was vested in him and his heirs for ever. After his death his descendants not proving as able as their ancestor, there was constant friction between successive Chiefs and the hereditary ministers, which resulted in 1838 in the interference of the British Government, who obtained the Maharao's consent to detach seventeen Kota parganas, and with these a new principality, named Jhalawar, was formed for Madan Singh (at that time Minister) his heirs and successors. The post of hereditary Minister was at the same time abolished, and the Maharao was required to maintain an auxiliary force. In 1857, this force mutinied and murdered the Political Agent, Major Barton, and his two sons. As it was impossible to say how far the Maharao Ram Singh was responsible for these murders, the Government of India marked their displeasure by merely reducing his salute from 17 to 13 guns. Ram Singh was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh, who took the family name of Chattar Sal. His management of affairs was bad, and in 1874, at his request, the Government of India appointed Nawab Faiz Ali Khan to administer the State. From that time till 1896 Kota remained under the control of British Political Officers, and the history of the country for these twenty-two years is one of unbroken progress.

Maharao Chattar Sal died in 1889, and was succeeded on the 11th June of that year by an adopted son named Udai Singh, the second son of Maharaja Chaggan Singh of Kotrae, an estate some 40 miles east of Kota. Udai Singh assumed the family name of Umed Singh.

The present Chief, Major His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. He takes great interest in the administration of his State which had prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine. The scourge, however, has temporarily led to financial embarrassment. He is also a good, all-round sportsman. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial Postal Unity and the Imperial currency.

His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903.

The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kota of a portion of the territory, which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Chief, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 42 schools, some of which are for girls.

The Nagda Muttra Railway is open to traffic from Nagda as far as Kota, and it is expected that it will be further opened up as far as Swai Madhopur in 1908.

The Baran-Kota extension of the Bina-Goonna Baran line is ready as far as Antap, 13 miles from Baran.

Kota abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 33,657 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

The military force of the State, including irregulars, consists of 131 guns classed as serviceable, 353 artillerymen, 301 cavalry, and 1,194 infantry. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kota Contingent which mutinied, was disbanded.

In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs 1,34,720 to the British Government.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Chief at his capital in November 1902.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

8th May 1907.

MEWAR RESIDENCY.

Udaipur.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Udaipur . (Mewar).	His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Sir Fateh Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1849 . . .	21st December 1884.	12,753	1,021,664	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans ; Jains , Animists.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

Area	12,753 square miles.
Population	1,021,664 (according to the census of 1901).
Revenue	Rs. 26,00,000.

The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Chiefs of India. The ruling Chief is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kunak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bappa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who, on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 728. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, *viz.*, the first time by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1290, the second time by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1533, and the third time by Akbar in 1568, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Chief retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Sing survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair, and he followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan, and by many hords of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was born in 1849, and was, on the death of the late Chief without issue, installed on the *gadi* in December 1884, having been unanimously selected by the Maharanis and nobles of the State. He was invested by Government with full powers of administration

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	(MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26,00,000	25,21,462	2,66,000†	...	...	500	1,986	550	3,000	...	...	21†

* These figures are approximate.

† Including two guns personal.

‡ Includes contribution to Local Corps.

in August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of Star of India in February 1887.

The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers who are invested with little authority and can do nothing on their own responsibility. Owing to the close personal interest taken by His Highness in the work of administration and to his personally high character there is far less corruption in Mewar than in many other States.

The Maharana is personally upright, just, and sincere in all his dealings, and his private character is above reproach. But he is intensely conservative. The people are contented, and although it will take some years for Mewar to recover from the effects of the recent famine, the State is thoroughly solvent.

His Highness is taking a great interest in the Irrigation Department of the State, which is under the control of Mr. Wakefield, and has sanctioned the expenditure, as a normal grant, of one lakh a year on protection works; and is considering one or two large projects which will be of the greatest benefit to the State.

The military force of the State, excluding irregulars, consists of 56 guns classed as serviceable, 236 artillery men, 500 cavalry, and 1,750 infantry. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but His Highness is about to provide some. A large proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the Mewar Bhil Corps is, however, debited to the Mewar Darbar.

The Maharana is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but the present Chief enjoys a salute of 21 guns, the extra two being granted as a personal distinction.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (all gold thread).

24th May 1907.

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

Banswara.
Dungarpur.

!

Khusalgarh.
Partabgarh.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara	His Highness Ray-Rayana Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh, Bahadur, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1868.	30th April 1905.	1,606	149,128	Chiefly Animists; (Bhils), Hindus.
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Maharawal Bijay Singh, Bahadur, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th July 1887	13th February 1898.	1,447	100,103	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Animists; (Bhils).
3	Kushalgarh	Rao Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1860 . .	1891 . .	340	16,222	...
4	Partabgarh	His Highness Maharawal Raghunath Singh, Bahadur, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1859 . .	18th February 1890.	886	52,025	Chiefly Hindus; Animists; Muhammadans.

BANSWARA.

Area	1,606 square miles.
Population	149,128.
Revenue	Rs. 1,85,107.

The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 42 miles from Banswara.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Marathas, who levied heavy exactions from the Chiefs, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi. The enhanced tribute of Rs. 5,000 Imperial a year paid for the up-keep of the office of the Political Agent was remitted by Government in 1907. This enhancement was originally fixed in 1869 at Rs. 15,000 Salim Shahi, but was reduced to Rs. 5,000 in 1889.

The present Chief, His Highness Ray Rayana Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh, was born in 1868 and succeeded in 1905, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Lachman Singh. He has eight sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1888. His Highness was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief in January 1906. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The State maintains a police force of 160 footmen and 15 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of

Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure,*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,85,107	1,74,386	22,500	...	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
1,70,000	2,23,228	17,500	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1,92,723	1,89,890	36,350	...	20,700	...	...	20	62	...	...	15

* These figures are approximate.

letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

15th May 1907.

DUNGARPUR.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,447 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,103.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 1,70,000.

The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 70 miles, and from Ahmedabad 75 miles.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century. Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Chief who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and possessed himself of Galiakot, now a prosperous and rising town, situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagor, which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Chiefs of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot, as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river. After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528-A.D., his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son.

On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Marathas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom the tribute was transferred. The present Chief, His Highness Maharawal Bijay Singh, succeeded his grandfather, Maharawal Udai Singh in February 1898. He was born on the 17th July 1887. After being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the College diploma, His Highness entered

the Imperial cadet corps for a very brief period, and then returned to the Mayo College to join the post diploma course. He left the College in 1907. He married on the 19th January 1907 the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana in Central India, and a son and heir was born on the 7th March 1908. He is now entering on a course of Administrative study in his own State under the guidance of the Kamdar and Political Agent. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State is under direct management, the administration being carried on under the close supervision of the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, whose head-quarters are at Dungarpur, by the State Council, of which the Political Agent is also President. The late Chief, who rendered good service during the mutiny, attained his majority in 1857. Though always conspicuous for his loyalty the administration of the State was in a very backward condition at his death. This is not to be wondered at, when the isolated position of the State, the character of the country and its people, and the lack of communications with the outer world are considered. Opportunity is being taken of the present minority to gradually introduce improvements and to bring the Bhils under proper control by treating them with justice and firmness. A land revenue settlement on modern lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

In common with other parts of Rajputana the rainfall in the State in 1899 was deficient, and the State was ravaged by famine and sickness during the year 1900. In 1901-1902 and 1904-1905, the harvests were very poor.

The State maintains a police force of 15 mounted and 185 footmen.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharawal was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on January 1, 1903.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

15th May 1907.

KUSHALGARH.

Area	340 square miles.
Population	16,222.
Revenue	Rs. 20,000 (Imperial).

The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

In 1868, in consequence of certain malpractices of the Banswara Darbar in connection with a dispute with the Chief relative to an alleged attack by the latter on a Banswara Police Station, the Government of India decided that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh Estate, and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay annual tribute to the Banswara Darbar, should correspond direct with the Political Agent.

The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The present Chief, Rao Udai Singh, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, in 1891. The Rao is fairly well educated and interests himself in the management of his Estate.

The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The Estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

15th May 1907.

PARTABGARH.

Area	886 square miles.
Population	52,025 (according to the census of 1901).
Revenue	Rs. 1,92,723.

The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu, who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Maratha power in Malwa the Chief of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818 Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute, which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh, by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawat Raghurath Singh, was born in 1859, and being the nearest relative of the late Chief, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891.

He is well-intentioned, loyal, and takes great personal interest in the administration of the State. But the State is heavily involved in debt owing to the extravagance of the late Chief, the depreciation of the local coinage (now no longer recognised in State transactions), and the severity of the late famine; and the administration is consequently backward and inefficient.

The Chief's eldest son, Man Singh, has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and takes an active part in the administration of the State.

Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metal-led road.

A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed.

The military force of the State consists of 20 cavalry, 53 infantry, and 9 artillery.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.” The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

15th May 1907.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY.

Jaisalmer.

I
Sirohi.

Jodhpur (Marwar).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaisalmer.	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraj Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, Jadon Bhati Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th June 1887	12th April 1891.	16,062	73,370	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Jodhpur (Marwar).	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja-Dhiraj Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th February 1880.	24th October 1895.	34,963	1,935,565	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains.
3	Sirohi . .	His Highness Maharao Sir Kaishree Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Deora Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th July 1857	16th September 1875.	1,964	154,541	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains; Animists.

JAISALMER.

Area	16,062 square miles.
Population	73,370 (according to the census of 1901).
Revenue	About one lakh of Imperial rupees.

The ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born in 1836. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

The first Chief with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Chief, Maharawal Bairi Sal, died on the 10th March 1891, and his widows, with the consent of the Government of India, adopted Sham Singh, who was born in 1887. Sham Singh, on succeeding to the *gadi*, took the family name of Salivahan. He has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained about eleven and-a-half years. He was married in February 1907 to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi. During the minority the administration is carried on by a Diwan and Council, under the superintendence of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. The present Diwan, Mr. Laxmi Das Raoji Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to the post in March 1903, and was granted the title of "Rao Sahib" in June 1907.

The country is almost entirely desert, and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory, some 90 miles from the capital, Jaisalmer. No Viceroy has yet visited this State.

The financial condition of the State is still embarrassed, but every effort is being made to liquidate the debt.

The military force consists of about 400 men, including a few gunners; it is one of police rather than anything else.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st May 1907.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,00,000	1,05,180	...	...	2,229	...	...	112	237	...	...	15
50,60,000	63,41,809	2,13,000†	...	37,381	222	1,812	1,646	205	750	...	17
3,49,400	4,19,533	6,881	...	12,617	...	120	77	590	...	...	15

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

MARWAR (JODHPUR).

Area 34,963 square miles.

Population 1,935,565 (according to the census of 1901).

Revenue About Rs. 50,60,000.

Jodhpur is one of the three Chief States of Rajputana, and the Maharaja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Offshoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishengarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Bombay Presidency, and Rutlam, and Jhabua, and Sitamau in Central India.

The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459, when the seat of Government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur), but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Shivaji, a relation of the last King of Kanauj, visited the country.

A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Mansingh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmednagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Chief the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Malani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and Maharaja Jaswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

The present Maharaja, Sardar Singh, was born in February 1880, and succeeded to the *gadi* on his father's death on the 24th October 1895. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 18th February 1898, and was created a K.C.S.I. in June 1908.

He was married in February 1892 to the sister of the present Maharao Raja of Bundi and has three sons and two daughters. The name of the heir-apparent who was born on the 14th January 1898 is Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singh.

During His Highness's absence from the State on account of ill health in 1904-1905, the administration was placed in the hands of the "Mehkma Khas," consisting of a Senior and Junior Member under the supervision of the Resident. The former office is held by Rao Bahadur Pundit Sukdeo Pershad, C.I.E., and the latter by Rao Sahib Munshi Hamam Das, who was Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

The Maharaja returned to the State in November 1905. He now exercises full powers of Administration, except in respect of financial matters the practical control of which still remains in the hands of the Resident.

To assist His Highness and the Mehkma Khas there is a consultative Council, composed of the Thakurs of Asop, Kuchaman, Pokharan, and Rian, and of Kabiraj Murardan. Asop, Pokharan and Rian are "Sarayats," and Pokharan and Kuchaman are "Rao Bahadurs."

The State has been put on a sound financial basis, and the liquidation of all debts is in progress.

The Imperial Service Cavalry is now 750 strong. It consists of the 1st Regiment of four strong squadrons fit for active service; and of the second Regiment, composed of two weak squadrons. The Darbar are arranging to bring up the strength to two full squadrons. One whole squadron, complete, was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers in October 1902.

The first Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition; and in the Tirah Campaign one Regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

The Maharaja presented some horses to Government for use in South Africa.

Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, and Curzon have all visited Jodhpur.

The total length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, now open for passenger traffic, is as follows:—

	Miles.
Kuchaman Road to Merta Road Junction	73
Merta Road to Merta City	9
Merta Road Junction to Bhatinda	304
" " Luni Junction	84
Luni Junction to Hyderabad	309
" " Marwar Junction	44
Balotra to Pachbadra (salt branch)	10
Gigasar to Palana (coal branch)	10
TOTAL	843

Of this length, 464 miles run through the Marwar State.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (all gold thread).

1st May 1907.

SIROHI.

Area	1,964 square miles.
Population	154,544 (according to the census of 1901),
Revenue	Rs. 3,49,400.

The ruling family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chohan clan, and are said to be descended from Pirthi Raj, the Chohan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chohans are said to have appeared in this part of the country about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor took refuge at Mount Abu from the army of the Delhi Emperor, and when that force retired he refused to leave, having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Chief's son, and no other Chief was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium.

The present Chief of Sirohi is Kaishree Singh. He was born in 1857 and succeeded his father in 1875. He has one son, Maharaj Kunwar Sarupsingh (who was born on the 27th September 1888), and three daughters. The Maharaj Kunwar was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Rao of Kutch. The eldest daughter was married in December 1905 to the Maharaj Kunwar of Banswara. The second daughter was married in February 1907 to His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer and the third in March 1907 to the Maharaj Kumar of Bhuj. On the 1st January 1889 the title of "Maharao" was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction, six years later he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India; while on the 9th November 1901 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

His Highness is a quiet, courteous gentleman, who takes keen personal interest in all matters affecting the administration of his State; he talks English fairly and can write it a little.

The State is administered by a Diwan under the orders of the Chief. Under the Diwan are three principal officers, *viz.*, the Judicial Officer, the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Customs and Forest Departments. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles. The Darbar has offered to place 100 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial Service.

No Viceroy has ever visited the capital, but His Highness had the honour in the beginning of 1890 of an interview at Abu Road with His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence.

Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi, some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peak is known as Guru Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle), 5,650 feet high. Abu is the headquarters of the Governor-General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Dilwara, about 2 miles from the station.

The Maharao of Sirohi enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st May 1907.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Baghelkhand Agency.		Bundelkhand Agency.
Rhopal Agency.		Gwalior Residency.
Bhopawar Agency.		Indore Residency.
	Malwa Agency.	

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY.

Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar).
Bhaisaunda.
Jaso.
Kamta Rajaula.
Kothi.
Maihar.

Nagod (Unchehra).
Pahra (Chaube).
Paldeo.
Rewa.
Sohawal.
Taraon.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baraundha (Pat-har Kachhar).	Raja Thakur Prasad Singh, Raghubansi Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1847 . .	18th August 1886.	218	15,734	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Bhaisaunda .	Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th May 1878.	16th January 1886.	32	4,168	Ditto .
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th July 1860	7th July 1889	74	7,200	Ditto .
4	Kamta Rajaula	Rao Ram Prasad, Jagirdar, Kayasth (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870 . .	31st March 1892.	13	1,232	Chiefly Hindus; Aborigines.
5	Kothi . .	Raja Avadhandra Bahadur Singh, Bhagal Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870 . .	16th October 1895.	168.8	19,112	Chiefly Hindus .
6	Maihar . .	Raja Jadubir Singh, Jogi (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th August 1864.	March 1908 .	407	63,702	Ditto .
7	Nagod (Unchehra).	Raja Jadabindar Singh, Parihar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th December 1855.	12th June 1874.	501.4	67,092	Ditto .
8	Pahra (Chaube)	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th October 1856.	14th January 1868.	27	2,535	Ditto .
9	Paldeo . .	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	15th May 1865.	8th May 1894	28	8,598	Ditto .
10	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Bhagal Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd July 1876.	4th February 1880.	13,000	1,327,385	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Animists.
11	Sohawal . .	Raja† Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Bhagal Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th August 1878.	7th February 1900.	212.9	37,216	Chiefly Hindus .
12	Taraon . .	Chaubey Brij Gopal, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st September 1864.	13th June 1895.	26	3,178	Ditto .

* These figures

† Personal

‡ Personal title.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15,000	12	80	...	...	9
9,000	3,100	...	...	4	45	...	...	Nil.
23,000	4,600	...	...	3	17	...	...	Nil.
2,500	Nil.
26,000	15	200	...	...	Nil.
95,000	14	242	...	...	9
1,81,000	1,50,000	...	...	30,000	...	...	21	79	...	...	9
13,000	10	100	...	...	Nil.
26,000	7,800	...	...	6	100	...	...	Nil.
30,60,000	26,63,000	...	...	3,50,000	777	2,649	...	...	...	...	17
46,000	4	34	...	...	Nil.
10,000	3	41	...	...	Nil.

are approximate.
titel.

hereditary title is, Ra's.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

Area	218 square miles.
Population	15,734.
Revenue	Rs. 15,000.

The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghubansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gaurichand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A. D. The Chief received the title of "Raja Bahadur" in 1877. Raja Raghubar Dayal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1886, and the present Chief, Raja Thakur Prasad Singh, was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and lacks education.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

BHAISAUNDA.

Area	32 square miles.
Population	4,168.
Revenue	Rs. 9,000.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Chhatrasal Prasad, was born on the 27th May 1878 and succeeded to the jagir in 1886. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. He is intelligent and educated, but inclined to hold an undue estimate of his own importance and rank. During the minority of the Jagirdar the estate was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

JASO.

Area	74 square miles.
Population	7,200.
Revenue	Rs. 23,000.

The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807 Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

The present Jagirdar, Jagat Raj, who was born on the 12th July 1860, retired voluntarily from managing the affairs of the jagir and adopted the style of a religious recluse in 1900, and the Government of India then directed that the management of the jagir should be carried on by the Political Agent in Baghelkhand through a Diwan; but did not consider it necessary to formally depose Jagat Raj. Jagat Raj lives at Richul, a village in the Jaso Jagir, of which, previous to his accession to the *gadi*, he was the "Ubaridar." Kuar Girwar Singh, his only son, who was born in 1891, is a student at the Daly College at Indore.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

Area	13 square miles.
Population	1,232.
Revenue	Rs. 2,500.

The jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Gopal Lal Kayasth, family wakil of the Kalinjir Chaubeys.

(See history of the Paldeo jagir.)

The present Jagirdar, Rao Ram Pershad, was born in 1870 and succeeded to the jagir in 1892, and he is fairly intelligent but too poor to administer his small estate efficiently.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

KOTHI.

Area	168·8 square miles.
Population	19,112.
Revenue	Rs. 26,000.

The ruling family are Rajput Baghels, and were formerly subordinate to Panna, but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction in 1878.

The present Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh was born in 1870 and succeeded to the *gadi* in October 1895.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, but not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

MAIHAR.

Area	407 square miles.
Population	63,702.
Revenue	Rs. 95,000.

The State was originally a dependency of Panna, but after the British occupation of Bundelkhand Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.

The late Chief, Raja Rughubir Singh, was born in March 1844, he succeeded his father in 1852 and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. The present Chief, Raja Jadubir Singh, was born on the 18th August 1864, and succeeded his father on the *gadi* in March 1908.

The Chief administers his State fairly well according to his own methods; but is very jealous of interference by the political authorities. He has hitherto refused to introduce any system of vaccination into the State.

The State maintains a local force of 14 cavalry and 221 infantry, 7 guns and 21 artillerymen.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

NAGOD (UNCHEHRA).

Area	501.4 square miles.
Population	67,092.
Revenue	Rs. 1,81,000 excluding alienations in jagir and religious grant which absorb about Rs. 70,000.

The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. They were originally tributaries of the Panna Chief; but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809.

The present Chief's father rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogharh.

The present Chief, Raja Jadabindra Singh, succeeded his father in 1874 at the age of nineteen years. He was entrusted with ruling powers in 1894; but on account of his gross mismanagement and his frequent absences from the State, his powers were taken from him in 1894 while he was absent at Benares and the State has since then been administered by a Diwan under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. The Chief brought to an end his voluntary exile to Benares and returned to Sutna in September 1904 where he lives on a monthly allowance of Rs. 2,000. The Chief has formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh, who is being educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

The State maintains a local force of 21 cavalry, 270 infantry and police. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

PAHRA (CHAUBE).

Area	27 square miles.
Population	2,535.
Revenue	Rs. 13,000.

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo." The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Radhacharan, succeeded to the jagir in 1868 by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family. He was born on the 17th October 1856. He received the personal title of "Rai Bahadur" in 1898 as a reward for good work during the famine of 1897. This title was altered to "Rao Bahadur" at the request of the Jagirdar in 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, is intelligent, and has proved himself a good manager.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

PALDEO.

Area	28 square miles.
Population	8,592.
Revenue	Rs. 26,000.

Paldeo is the first among the Chaubey jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaubey jagirdars were Chaubey Brahmans and Killadars, or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar, against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

In 1806 Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government, but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent that in 1812 they were made to exchange

Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, and one also to the family wakil, whose descendants hold the Kamta jagir.

It is a rule of succession among the Chaubey jagirdars that when heirs fail to any of them his jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

The present jagirdar, Chaubey Jagat Raj, was born on the 15th May 1865, and succeeded to the jagir in 1894. He received the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on 1st January 1903.

He is much wanting in education and intelligence.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

REWA.

Area	13,000 square miles.
Population	1,327,385.
Revenue	Rs. 30,60,000, excluding jagirs and religious grants which probably amount, to, about 15 lakhs.

The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

For his services in 1857 the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Chief's father, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

The transit duties levied in the State was abolished in 1868.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh, is, according to native history, the thirty-third of his line and was born on the 23rd July 1876.

He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in February 1880, when he was only three years and six months old. The State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent till November 1895, when the Maharaja obtained full ruling powers.

The Maharaja received the title of G.C.S.I. in 1897.

The administration has always been favourably reported on, and the Maharaja has kept up the improved methods of administration introduced during the British supervision of the State.

In 1897 the Maharaja offered his personal services and those of his troops for military duty on the frontier; the offer was not accepted.

In 1900 the Maharaja offered fifty horses for the Transvaal war; but the offer was not made use of by Government.

The State maintains a local force of 683 cavalry, 2,649 regular infantry, 94 artillerymen, and 13 serviceable regular guns.

Lords Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin paid visits to the State in 1888, 1893, and 1894, respectively, during the minority of the Chief. Lord Curzon visited the State in April 1903.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter

is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

SOHAWAL.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	212'9 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37,216.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 46,000.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *sanad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, who succeeded his father in 1900, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901; the hereditary title is "Rais." He was born on the 7th August 1878. The State is in debt; but the Chief is making a genuine effort to pay off debts and to administer his State well.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

TARAON.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,178.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 10,000.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar, Chaubey Brij Gopal, succeeded to the jagir in 1895. He was born on the 21st September 1864. He is well disposed, but of weak health and intelligence.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

Basoda (Hydergarh).

Bhopal.

Daria Kheri.

Dhabla Dhir and Kakar-Kheri.

Dhabla Ghosi.

Dugri.

Hirapur.

Jabria Bhil and Jabri.

Jhalera.

Kamalpur.

Khajuri.

Kharsi.

Khilchipur.

Korwai.

Mahammadgarh.

Muksudangarh.

Narsinghgarh.

Pathari (Banka).

Patharia.

Piplianagar.

Rajgarh.

Ramgarh.

Sadan-Kheri.

Sutalia.

Tappa.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Basoda (Hydergarh).	Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1st January 1854.	14th April 1896.	40.5	4,897	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Bhopal . . .	Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.I.E., Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	9th July 1858	4th July 1901.	6,902	665,961	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Aborigines.
3	Daria Kheri . .	Thakur Shimbhu Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th December 1902.	2nd January 1906.	6	442	Chiefly Hindus .
4	Dhabla Dhir and Kakar-Kheri.	Thakur Ishri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1885 . .	6th June 1907	12	1,778	Ditto .
5	Dhabla Ghosi .	Thakur Chand Singh Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th August 1859.	14th November 1902.	6	668	Ditto .
6	Dugri . . .	Miyan Khuda Bakhsh, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	26th July 1854	5th December 1883.	3	144	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
7	Hirapur . . .	Rao Jaswant Singh, Kor-ku (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st June 1891	10th December 1900.	6	448	Ditto . .
8	Jabria Bhil and Jabri.	Miyan Yusuf Muhammad Khan, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	5th February 1875.	10th May 1888	5	903	Chiefly Hindus .
9	Jhalera . . .	Thakur Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th September 1894.	4th June 1895	...	...	...
10	Kamalpur . .	Thakur Madan Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	7th February 1850.	11th October 1881.	8	589	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
11	Khajuri . . .	Miyan Karim Baksh, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	26th May 1859	24th December 1863.	1	520	Chiefly Hindus .
12	Kharsi . . .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>), with several sharers.	14th October 1897.	20th September 1905.	...	...	...
13	Khilchipur . .	Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, Khichi Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1897 . .	January 1908	272.9	31,143	Chiefly Hindus .
14	Korwai . . .	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1st December 1901.	24th January 1907.	111	13,634	Ditto . .
15	Muhammadgarh	Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	2nd September 1864.	2nd November 1896.	29.1	2,944	Ditto . .
16	Muksudangarh.	Vacant . . .	...	...	81	14,284	Ditto . .
17	Narsinghgarh .	His Highness Raja Arjun Singh, Umat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th January 1887.	8th June 1896	74.1	92,093	Ditto . .
18	Pathari (Banka)	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1850 . .	31st December 1859.	22	2,704	Ditto . .
19	Patharia . . .	Thakur Rai Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 . .	7th May 1900	7	441	Ditto . .
20	Piplianagar . .	Mian Sultan Muhammad Khan, Pindara (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1878 . .	5th September 1903.	2	701	Ditto .
21	Rajgarh . . .	His Highness Raja Bane Singh (<i>alias</i> Shahab-uddin) Umat.	1851 . .	20th January 1902.	940	88,376	Ditto . .
22	Ramgarh . . .	Thakur Man Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th April 1848	9th April 1863	...	...	...
23	Sadan Kheri . .	Thakur Jaswant Singh .	1883 . .	1905 . .	2	630	...
24	Sutalia . . .	Thakur Shambhu Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th March 1873.	28th August 1886.	20	4,623	Chiefly Hindus .
25	Tappa . . .	Thakur Bhim Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1894 . .	10th May 1901	15	882	Ditto . .

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,535	15,865	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
23,00,000	22,17,708	...	...	...	165	577	...	752	400	279‡	19†
7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,327	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,33,057	1,03,782	...	11,020	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	9
137,000	34,302	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
38,006	34,873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,69,810	4,58,974	...	58,576	...	...	...	40	118	...	...	11
9,188	10,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,27,291	4,06,674	...	50,331	...	...	...	30	109	...	...	11
8,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† 21 guns within limits of Bhopal territory.

‡ Transport Companies men.

BASODA (HYDERGARH).

Area	405 square miles.
Population	4,897.
Revenue	Rs. 16,535.

The Chiefship, which was originally a part of Karwai, was formed in 1753 by a grant of country to Ahsanulla Khan, second son of Diler Khan. The Chiefship is feudatory to Gwalior, though it pays no tribute to that Darbar. In his relations with the Darbar the Basoda Chief receives the countenance and support of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

The present Chief, Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, was born on the 1st January 1854, and succeeded his father, Nawab Umar Ali Khan, in 1896.

July 1907.

BHOPAL.

Area	6,902 square miles.
Population	665,961.
Revenue	Rs. 23,00,000.

Bhopal is the principal Mussulman State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to India in 1709, during the reign of Forukshir and obtained possession of the Berasia Pargana in Malwa. He was nominated superintendent of the district of Berasia and he took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D., and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan, but he was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan, during whose weak administration the real power remained in the hands of his ministers.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsla. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion (in which his father had been killed) against the power of the Minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Sindhia and Ragoji Bhonsla, but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to the Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghous Muhammad.

At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817 the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal, which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed: he agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol by the hand of his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jehan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

The Shah Jehan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. The Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857 she received, in 1860, a grant of the pargana of Berasia and, in 1861, she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a sanad, guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

The Sikandar Begam died in 1868, and Shah Jehan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy. The Begam is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but within her own territories the salute is 21 guns.

Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died on the 16th June 1901, and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, who was born on the 9th July 1858, was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

Sultan Jahan Begam married, in February 1875, Myan Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha. He died on the 4th January 1902. Her Highness has three sons Nawab Nasurulla Khan, Sahibzada Ubaidullah Khan, and Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan. Nawab Nasurulla Khan, the heir-apparent, has two sons, the first of whom, named Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born on the 2nd December 1903 and the second, named Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan, on the 8th May 1905.

She was made G.C.I.E. in June 1904.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore on November 16th, 1905, and was also among the Chiefs assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907.

The troops in Bhopal consist of :—

Imperial Service Lancers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	400
Regular troops State Cavalry and Infantry	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	742
Irregular	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	752
Total	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,894

with a total of 78 guns, of which 4 are reported to be serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom Her Highness has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st July 1907.

KHILCHIPUR.

Area	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	272.9 square miles.
Population	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31,143.
Revenue	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rs. 1,33,057.

The Khilchipur Branch of the Khilchi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The representative of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers and became tributary to Maharaja Sindhia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

Sher Singh was succeeded in 1869 by his nephew Amar Singh. In 1899 he was succeeded by Rao Bhawani Singh, who was born in 1868 and died in January 1908. Bhawani Singh was succeeded by his son, Durjan Sal Singh, who is in his eleventh year. Arrangements for the management of the State during the minority of the Chief are under consideration.

The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India.

The Chief pays a tribute of Hali Rs. 13,138 to the Maharaja Sindhia through the Political Agent in Bhopal. The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns and possesses 2 guns for saluting purposes, with 13 gunners. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain your sincere friend."

July 1907.

KORWAI.

Area	111 square miles.
Population	13,634.
Revenue	Rs. 37,000.

The Chiefship was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia in Bundelkhand, and afterwards, about 1726 A. D., that of the Raja of Basoda, and on the death of the Chief of Korwai he seized the State.

Korwai, during the decline of the Mughal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal, if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal, but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaras. In 1818 the Chief applied to the Resident at Bhopal for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Sindhia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory.

Owing to its heavy indebtedness, the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896, his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, who was born on the 27th September 1876, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died on the 1st October 1906, and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born on the 1st December 1901. As the present Nawab is a minor, a joint Superintendent has been appointed for Korwai and Pathari.

In 1907 the Government of India advanced to the State a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 at 4 per cent. for the purpose of paying off Seth Mulchand of Ajmer, who used to take interest at 6½ per cent.

The State pays Rs. 220, Government Currency, a year as *tankha* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

The Korwai State has only two serviceable guns and no other Military force.

July 1907.

MUHAMMADGARH.

Area	29.1 square miles.
Population	2,944.
Revenue	Rs. 7,000.

This State was originally part of Korwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government. The present Chief, Nawab Hatim Kuli Khan, was born on the 2nd September 1864, and succeeded his father, Nawab Hafiz Kuli Khan in 1896.

The amount of debt payable by the State is estimated at about Rs. 13,000.

July 1907.

MUKSUDANGARH.

Area	81 square miles.
Population	14,284.
Revenue	Rs. 38,006

This estate, which originally formed part of the estate of Raghugarh, was granted to Raja Bairi Sal, a member of the Raghugarh family, about the year 1816 by Colonel Jean Baptiste on the part of Maharaja Sindhia. It does not possess a British guarantee. Since

the establishment of the Bhopal Agency, however, the internal administration of the State has invariably been conducted under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

The late Chief, Raja Raghunath Singh, was born on the 13th August 1849, and succeeded to the estate in 1864. Owing to the incapacity of the Chief and the death of the Regent the estate was taken under management in 1880. Raja Raghunath Singh died on the 29th May 1907, leaving no heir natural or adopted. Orders regarding the succession have not yet been passed. The State is still administered by a Superintendent under the orders of the Political Agent.

The State pays no tribute to any Darbar.

July 1907.

NARSINGHGARH.

Area	741 square miles.
Population	92,093.
Revenue	Rs. 4,69,810.

Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1568 as Minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him; Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram, who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place, and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827 Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890, and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died on 8th November 1895.

His cousin's son the present Chief, Raja Arjun Singh, was born on the 10th January 1887, and succeeded Mahtab Singh in 1896. The young Chief is now being educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State is being administered by a Superintendent, Lala Durga Sahai, under the direct orders of the Political Agent.

The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872.

Narsinghgarh pays a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 85,000 to the Maharaja Holkar.

The Chief receives a *tankha* of Hal Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Sindhia and another of Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The military establishment maintained by the State consists of (including irregulars) 40 cavalry, 95 infantry, 8 guns classed as serviceable and 23 gunners.

The highest British authority by whom the Raja has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

July 1907.

PATHARI (BANKA).

Area	22 square miles.
Population	2,704.
Revenue	Rs. 9,188.

The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Raghugarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Sindhia. But in 1794 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. The present Nawab, Abdul Karim Khan, was born in 1850 and succeeded his father, Hyder Muhammad Khan in 1859. He pays no tribute to any State.

Owing to the gross mismanagement and extravagance of the present Nawab the State was taken under management in 1895. It is now being administered by a Superintendent

Babu Kedar Nath, under the supervision of the Political Agent. The unpaid balance of the debt is Rs. 27,900.

The highest British authority by whom the Nawab has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

RAJGARH.

Area	940 square miles.
Population	88,376.
Revenue	Rs. 4,27,291.

The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmora Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in A. D. 1442. Out of the division, above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgarh and Narsingharh.

On the Maratha conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Sindhia. In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

On the establishment of the British authority in Central India the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Sindhia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Rawat receives an annual sum of Bhopal Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew, Moti Singh. In 1871 Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Mussalman religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of "Nawab" from the British Government in 1872 and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son, Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son, Balbahadur Singh. His Highness Raja Balbahadur Singh died on the 19th January 1902, and in June 1902, the Government of India recognised the succession to the Chiefship of Rajgarh of Bane Singh, an uncle of the late Raja. Raja Bane Singh was installed as Chief of Rajgarh on 14th August 1902. The Chief has one son named Kuar Bir Indra Singh, who is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore.

In November 1885, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief in substitution for "Rawat;" and the Chief was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

The Raja pays a tribute of 85,000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Sindhia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Sindhia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

The military establishment maintained by the State consists of 102 infantry, 30 cavalry and 230 armed police, and 4 serviceable guns with 7 gunners.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

Ali Rajpur.
Bakhtgarh.
Barwani.
Bhaisola.
Bharudpura.
Chhota Barkhera.
Chiktiabar.
Dhar.

Kothide.
Mathwar.
Mota Barkhera.
Multhan.
Nimkhera (Tirla).
Rajgarh.
Ratanmal.

Garhi (Bhaisakho).
Jamnia.
Jhabua
Jobat.
Kachhi Baroda.
Kali Baori.
Kathiwara.
Kathoria.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ali Rajpur .	Rana Partab Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 . .	14th February 1891.	836	50,000	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
2	Bakhtgarh .	Thakur Sardar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1868 . .	18th August 1892.	65	6,774	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Barwani . .	Rana Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	1,178	76,136	Chiefly Hindus ; Aborigines.
4	Bhaisola (Dhotria).	Thakur Unkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1886 . .	13th July 1892.	16.43	3,040	Chiefly Hindus.
5	Bharudpura .	Bhumia Mugat Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1893 . .	14th March 1896.	23	1,612	Chiefly Hindus ; Aborigines.
6	Chhota Barkhera.	Bhumia Bherun Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1889 . .	7th March 1904.	29	2,127	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
7	Chiktiabar .	Bhumia Rup Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1886 . .	May 1907	2	283	Ditto .
8	Dhar . .	His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th September 1886.	29th July 1898.	1,775	142,115	Chiefly Hindus ; Mahammadans ; Animists.
9	Garhi (Bhaisakho).	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1880 . .	25th February 1892.	4.21	712	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
10	Jamnia . .	Bhumia Hamir Singh Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1846 . .	1863 . .	40	2,877	Ditto .
11	Jhabua . .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1876 . .	26th April 1895.	1,336	80,889	Ditto .
12	Jobat . .	Rana Indarjit Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th March 1889.	14th August 1897.	139	9,443	Ditto .
13	Kachhi Baroda	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1906.	46.37	2,783	Chiefly Hindus.
14	Kali Baori .	Bhumia Bhagat Singh (<i>Animist</i>).	1886 . .	28th March 1905.	11.76	2,154	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
15	Kathiwara .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1892 . .	8th March 1903.	90	3,425	Ditto .
16	Kathoria . .	Bhumia Kishor Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1860 . .	...	...	405	Chiefly Hindus ; Aborigines.
17	Kothide . .	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1886 . .	15th November 1901.	10	429	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
18	Mathwar . .	Rana Bakht Singh Puar, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1871 . .	15th August 1901.	129	1,002	Chiefly Animists.
19	Mota Barkhera	Bhumia Daulat Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1874 . .	11th March 1897.	53	5,622	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
20	Multhan . .	Thakur Bharat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1893 . .	26th August 1901.	91	7,644	Chiefly Hindus.
21	Nimkhera (Tirla).	Bhumia Indarjit Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1888 . .	31st December 1894.	91	4,641	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
22	Rajgarh .	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhilala (<i>Animist</i>).	1871 . .	4th December 1900.	20	682	Chiefly Hindus.
23	Ratanmal .	Thakur Dasorath Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1894 . .	27th April 1899.	32	1,200	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,44,667	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	9
60,000	Nil.
4,50,000	45,233	...	...	27	1	...	...	9
16,000	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,000	1,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,000	2,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,200	Nil.
9,68,848	1,56,097	101	236	...	...	...	...	15
4,000	Nil.
24,000	Nil.
1,37,197	20,833	46	206	...	...	...	...	11
21,000	6,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	Nil.
9,000	Nil.
7,000	1,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,000	Nil.
100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	1,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	Nil.
53,000	6,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
22,000	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,000	Nil.
4,500	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

ALI RAJPUR.

Area	836 square miles.
Population	50,000.
Revenue	Rs. 1,44,667.

The early history of the State is very uncertain, but it appears to have been founded by Anaud Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa this State was under the control of an adventurer, named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Government, under which custom duties in Ali Rajpur were made over to Dhar in view of payment of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and, in view thereof and with a view to promote commerce with Guzerat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State as regards Ali Rajpur ceased.

In March 1862 Jaswant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by the British Government that the will should be set aside and Gangadeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881, owing to the lax administration of the then Diwan, and more particularly by reason of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Darvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Chief, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Local Government. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra, and Chaktala were looted, and Ali Rajpur itself was threatened, but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

Bijai Singh died in 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Partab Singh, the present Chief, was selected in 1891 by the Government of India to succeed him. Rana Partab Singh was born in 1881, and on 25th January 1904 was invested with administrative powers in his State subject to certain control to be exercised by the Political Agent, Bhopawar; he was educated at the Daly College at Indore, and is fond of out-door sports and amusements. He takes interest in the administrative work with which he has been entrusted.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by him. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905. The family is of Rajput (Rathor) extraction.

The late Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Waman Rao Bapuji, is now Diwan; the State suffered severely from famine, the population, which is almost entirely Bhil, showing a loss of about 30 per cent. as compared with the census of 1891. The military forces consist of 13 cavalry, 186 armed police and 4 guns classed as serviceable.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

BARWANI.

Area	1,178 square miles.
Population	76,156
Revenue	Rs. 4,50,000

The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family, who separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. Their country was originally of considerable extent, but was devastated by the Marathas, and at the time of Sir John

Malcolm's settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained to them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Owing to the incapacity of the Chiefs the State has been under British management from 1861 to 1873 and from 1880 to 1886, when full administrative authority was conceded to the then Rana Indrajit Singh, on the distinct understanding that the measure was tentative, and that, should it fail, it would be necessary to revert to the former arrangement. Indrajit Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son, the present Rana Ranjit Singh, who was born in 1888.

Ranjit Singh is now being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has considerable natural intelligence and is in every way a promising boy.

Since his accession, the administration of the State has been carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent. Pundit Kondo Mahadeo Phatak, who was Chief Judge, is now Superintendent of the State. The revenue, which in 1892 was only two lakhs of rupees, now exceeds four lakhs. Barwani has a considerable forest area, which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but not to be visited by him. The local military forces are insignificant; no Imperial Service Troops are maintained.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

DHAR.

Area	1,775 square miles.
Population	142,115.
Revenue	Rs 9,68,848.

The Dhar State ranks first in the Bhopawar Agency.

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Sindhia and the Maharaja Holkar, and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa. By the treaty of 1819 the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated, but was subsequently restored to the late Chief, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864, and died in 1898. He received the title of "Maharaja" as a personal distinction in 1877. He was also made K.C.S.I. The Maharaja was created C.I.E. in 1883. The present Chief, Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was born on the 30th September 1886, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor. The succession being in a direct line no *nazarana* was levied.

The State is at present under the control and charge of the Political Agent, the direct administration being carried out by a Superintendent, Rai Bahadur Roshan Lal.

The State maintains no Imperial Service Troops. The local force consists of 101 cavalry and 236 infantry 293 armed Police and 5 guns. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, visited Dhar in 1875. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General, visited Dhar in November 1902. The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Maharaja of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by reason of its long continuance. This has now been accepted by all guaranteed holders.

In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Darbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachhi Baroda, Dotria, Bakhtgarh) regarding the collection of sayar revenues was arrived at.

A mutual agreement was also concluded between the Darbar and the 10 guaranteed Bhumias in regard to the right of the Darbar to levy sayar or royalty on the forest produce of the forest of the Bhumias villages held from the Dhar Darbar when it is removed from the land on which it grows and it is exported elsewhere.

The Darbar has abkari and forest rights in the subsidiary Bhumias in respect of the villages and Bhil paras that they hold from Dhar.

The Darbar has granted certain civil and criminal powers to their subordinate Thakurs and Bhumias, guaranteed and unguaranteed, in respect of their holdings from the State.

The Darbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Maratha history. Anand Rao Paur is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nunzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

JHABUA.

Area	1,336 square miles.
Population	80,889.
Revenue	Rs. 1,37,197.

Jhabua was the principal guaranteed Chief under the old Bhil Agency, and prior to the settlement of Malwa was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs, descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

There are some twenty families of rank (Umraos) in the State, who pay Rs. 15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and Rs. 5,000 to their own Chief.

In 1871 an exchange of lands was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

The present Chief, who was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua, was born in 1876. He succeeded to the Chiefship in 1895 and was granted full powers in his State in 1898. A *nazarana* of Rs. 25,850 equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the average net revenue of the State during the preceding five years was levied on the succession and a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 6,462 was presented to the Chief on the part of the Government of India. The Chief married the sister of the Chief of South Rampore (Panch Mahals) in May 1907.

The Chief's jurisdiction, however, is limited, and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court, but has the discretionary power of making over to the Darbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

The local forces consist of 46 cavalry, 206 Infantry, 37 armed Police and 4 guns almost unserviceable. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. He is also entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Chief was present at the Darbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

Owing to the disastrous effect of the famine of 1899-1900 on the finances it has been found necessary to curtail the powers of the Chief, who is required to abide by the advice of his Diwan, who is appointed with the approval of the Political Agent, and also to

submit the annual budget for the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Chief has considerable natural intelligence and takes great interest in the administration of his State, but his good qualities are to some extent nullified by a suspicious nature and an exaggerated idea of his own position.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

July 1907.

JOBAT.

Area	139 square miles.
Population	9,443.
Revenue	Rs. 21,000.

The ruling family are *Rathor Rajputs* and are an off-shoot of the Ali Rajpur family.

The late Chief died in 1897 and was succeeded by his son, Indrajit Singh, the present Rana, who was born on the 6th March 1889. Indrajit Singh is now being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

He is an intelligent boy and promises well.

This small State, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, is now under superintendence, the direct administration being carried on by Maulvi Sayad Ahmad under the orders and control of the Political Agent.

The State suffered very severely from famine, and it will be some time before it can recover its former prosperity.

The Chief enjoys no salute, and is not entitled to be received by the Viceroy in separate Durbar. The Chief married the daughter of the Raja of Dehi, a tributary of the Indore State, in May 1907.

July 1907.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Ajaigarh.
Alipura.
Bankha Pahari.
Baoni.
Beri.
Bihat.
Bijawar.
Bijna.
Charkhari.

Orchha.
Panna.
Samthar.
Sarila.
Tori Fatehpur.

Chhatarpur.
Datia.
Dhurwai.
Garauli.
Gaurihar.
Hashtbhaya Jagir.
Jigni.
Lughasi.
Naigawan Ribai.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajaigarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, <i>K.C.I.E.</i> , Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th September 1849.	9th September 1859.	771.4	78,236	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Alipura .	Raja† Chhatrapati, <i>C.S.I.</i> , Jagirdar, Parihar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1853.	3rd November 1871.	73	14,592	Ditto .
3	Banka Pahari .	Diwan Mehrban Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Thakur (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1857.	14th November 1890.	4.5	1,053	Ditto .
4	Baoni .	His Highness Azam-ul-Mura Fakhr-ud-Daula Muin-ul-Mulk Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab Raizul-Hassan Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	28th October 1876.	2nd August 1894.	122.5	19,780	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
5	Beri .	Rao Lokundra Singh, Jagirdar, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,279	Chiefly Hindus .
6	Bihat .	Rao Mahum Singh, Jagirdar Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th November 1858.	9th April 1872	16	3,984	Ditto .
7	Bijawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th November 1877.	28th June 1900	973	110,500	Ditto .
8	Bijna .	Diwan Makund Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>), with one shareholder.	January 1838.	22nd June 1850.	27	1,578	Ditto .
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj† Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, <i>K.C.I.E.</i>	25th October 1870.	10th July 1880	745	123,954	Ditto .
10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja† Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	1,118	156,139	Ditto .
11	Datia .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd June 1886.	5th August 1907.	911	173,759	Ditto .
12	Dhurwai .	Diwan Ranjor Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>), with two other shareholders.	10th November 1833.	14th January 1851.	18	1,826	Ditto .
13	Garauli .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hind</i>).	2nd April 1883	16th March 1884.	37	5,231	Ditto .
14	Gaurihar .	Prithipal Singh, Jagirdar, Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	1886	9th June 1904	73	7,760	Ditto .

* These figures are

† Personal, Hereditary.

‡ Personal, Hereditary

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other State.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,25,000	2,00,000	7,014	...	...	75	394	...	...	...	...	11
30,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	...	...	11
21,000	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
13,000	10,000	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,25,000	1,50,000	...	...	...	23	61	...	...	...	...	11
10,000	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,00,000	4,00,000	8,584	...	...	29	266	...	...	...	...	11
3,50,000	3,00,000	...	...	...	22	136	...	...	...	...	12
5,00,000	4,00,000	...	15,000	...	71	468	...	...	...	...	15
10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
27,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

approximate.
title "Raja."
title is "Rao."

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Jigni . .	Rao Bhan Partab Singh <i>alias</i> Fateh Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th May 1878	6th September 1892.	22	3,838	Chiefly Hindus .
16	Lughasi . .	Diwan Chhatrapati Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela (<i>Hindu</i>).	July 1887 .	23rd September 1902.	46.6	6,285	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
17	Naigawan Rebai.	Larai Dulaiya, Jagirdarin, Dewa Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	Not known .	28th October 1867.	7	2,497	Chiefly Hindus .
18	Orchha . .	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd July 1854	15th March 1874.	2,079.8	321,634	Ditto .
19	Panna . .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Jadvendra Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1893	20th June 1902	2,492	192,986	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
20	Samthar . .	His Highness Maharaja† Bir Singh, Deo Bahadur, Gujar Ahir (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th November 1865.	17th June 1896	178	33,472	Chiefly Hindus .
21	Sarila . .	Raja Mahpal Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	11th September 1898.	8th November 1898.	32.5	6,298	Ditto .
22	Tori Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur ‡ Diwan Arjun Singh, Bundela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870	7th February 1880.	36	7,099	Ditto .

† Personal title.

‡ Personal. Hereditary title "Raja."

GENERAL.

Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindabsani, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas, about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the parent State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jehan's army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, and another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajow. On the death of Maharaja Madhoji Sindhia his widows in fear of the successor, Daulat Rao sought protection of the Datia Chief, an off-shoot of Orchha. Daulat Rao sent an army to seize the ladies, but the Chief, without awaiting their arrival, went out at the head of three hundred horsemen. He and all his following died in the defence of the laws of sanctuary and honour (Tod's. "Rajasthan").

The Western or Sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock, and which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the Eastern States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad*.

July 1907.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure *	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salates of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other State.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20,000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,880	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,00,000	4,00,000	...	...	...	130	600	...	...	...	...	17§
2,50,000	...	9,955	...	...	30	200	...	...	...	...	11
4,00,000	1,50,000	...	...	...	200	300	...	...	...	...	11
59,147	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

† Two guns personal.

AJAIGARH.

Area	771'4 square miles.
Population	78,236
Revenue	Rs. 2,25,000.

In 1765 Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jaghat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803 he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born in September 1849, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1859. The title of "Sawai" was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction under certain conditions was conferred on Maharaja Ranjor Singh. The present Chief has three sons, *viz.*, Bhopal Singh, born in 1866, was educated in the Rajkumar College, Jaipal Singh, born in June 1874, Pakshpal Singh born in April 1877, and two grandsons, *viz.*, one Purna Pratap Singh, son of Bhopal Singh, born in August 1884, and the second son of Jaipal Singh, born in September 1899.

The State, which is ruled upon strictly conservative principles, is much in debt owing, in a great measure, to expenditure incurred in the 1896-97 famine.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75
Infantry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	350
Artillery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Serviceable guns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

ALIPURA.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,592
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 30,000

The family is of Parihar caste of Rajputs. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

The present Chief, Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I., succeeded his father in 1871. He was born on the 29th August 1853. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He has one son, Kuar Harpal Singh, born in 1882.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

BANKA PAHARI.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4'5 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,053
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 4,000 (Local currency).

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Mehrban Singh, succeeded his cousin, Diwan Sukh Sahib, on the latter's death in August 1890. The Jagirdar was born in 1857. This jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails.

July 1907.

BAONI.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122'5 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,780
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 1,00,000.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

The present Chief, His Highness Azam-ul-Mura Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab Riazul Hassan Khan Bahadur, was born on

The complimentary titles "Fakhr-ud-Daula," "Muin-ul Mulk," and "Zafar Jang" were substituted for others in 1888.

the 28th October 1876. He succeeded to the *masnad* on 2nd August 1894 after the death of the late Chief. On the 1st January 1903

the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Chief's hands.

The State is very much involved, chiefly owing to loans contracted during the famine of 1896-97.

A salute of 11 guns attaches to the Chiefship.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	4
Infantry	30
Serviceable gun	1

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

BERI.

Area	32 square miles.
Population	4,279
Revenue	Rs. 21,000

The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri was left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages, other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutinies of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted.

The Jagirdar, Rao Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons and two widows. The succession of his eldest son, Lokendra Singh, who was born on the 29th August 1891, was recognised by the Government of India in October 1904.

The Jagirdar, and his brother, Ghawraj Singh, are being educated at the Daly College, Indore. During the Jagirdar's minority the estate is administered, in accordance with the late Jagirdar's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow, the daughter of the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

BIHAT.

Area	16 square miles.
Population	3,984
Revenue	Rs. 13,000

The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal); on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted.

The present Jagirdar, Rao Mahum Singh, was educated for some time at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong, by which, however, he did not profit much.

The jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year for the village of Lahargawan.

The Jagirdar was born on 16th November 1858.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

BIJAWAR.

Area	973 square miles.
Population	110,500
Revenue	Rs. 2,25,000

The ruling family is descended from Birsingh Deo, an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal. In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance. The title of "Maharaja Bahadur" was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of "Sawai" on the 1st January 1877.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, was born in November 1877. This Chief is the second son of the Chief of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh and succeeded on 28th June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Chief in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th of October 1904.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The State has a local force of—

Cavalry	23
Infantry	52
Artillery	9
Serviceable guns	5

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

BIJNA.

Area	27 square miles.
Population	1,578
Revenue	Rs. 10,000

This jagir is divided into two shares.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Makund Singh, succeeded his father in 1850. The Jagirdar was born in January 1838. This jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails. The jagir was taken under management by the Agency in May 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

CHARKHARI.

Area	745 square miles.
Population	123,954
Revenue	Rs. 5,00,000

The chiefship dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahae Singh of Jaditpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of

Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs, who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804.

Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877, the title of "Sipahdar-ul-Mulk" was conferred on the Chief.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by the late Chief's widow.

The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, and the State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. In January 1892 the Chief was entrusted with the government. In 1894 Maharaja Malkhan Singh was empowered, under certain conditions, to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous cases within the State. The Chief was born in October 1870, and a son was born to him in September 1902, but he died in December 1905.

The State has a local force of—

[illegible]

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877. The father of the present Chief, Diwan Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh, C.I.E., is the Prime Minister of the State. The Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

CHHATARPUR.

Area	1,118 square miles.
Population	156,139
Revenue	Rs. 3,50,000

The ruling family is descended from Kuar Sone Shah, who was a servant of the Panna Chief. During the troubles which ensued on the introduction of the Maratha power, Kuar Sone Shah usurped a large tract of country for himself.

The British Government established Sone Shah in the Raj of Chhatarpur. A *sanad* was granted in 1806.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, born in 1866, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, the late Chief, in 1867. In August 1887 the Chief was invested with full administrative powers. In 1869 the State gave land for the Nowgong Cantonment for which it receives yearly Rs. 3,249-10-3. The Chief has no son. In 1894 His Highness was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction over heinous offences within his State.

The Maharaja, who is well educated, takes much interest in literature and philosophy.

The State has a local force of—

[illegible]

A salute of 11 guns attaches to the Chiefship.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

DATIA.

Area	911 square miles.
Population	173,759
Revenue	Rs. 5,00,000

Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Barani from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1818 a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his

The title of "Lokendra" was conferred on 1st adoptive father, Sijai Bahadur, on the latter's January 1877. death in 1857. He was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877, and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. His Excellency paid a visit to Datia in October 1902. The Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905. On the 1st January 1906 his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. He died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 22nd June 1886 and married in March 1902 into the family of Randhir Singh Panwar, Thakur of Manpur in the Gwalior State.

In 1879 the Maharaja entered into an agreement with the Government of India to stop the manufacture of salt in the town of Datia and to limit the outturn in certain parganas to 16,500 maunds annually. In consideration of the loss the Maharaja would sustain by this agreement, it was arranged that he should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

In 1882 the Maharaja ceded land for the Betwa canal, receiving payment for the area required.

In 1904 His Highness agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees, but the old currency has not yet been wholly withdrawn.

He has a local force of—

Cavalry	71
Infantry	300
Artillery	168
Serviceable guns	48

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread.)

July 1907.

DHURWAI.

Area	18 square miles.
Population	1,826
Revenue	Rs. 10,000

The jagir is divided into three shares.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Ranjor Singh, succeeded his father in 1851.

The Jagirdar was born in November 1833.

This jagir has been exempted from payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails. The jagir which had been reduced to bankruptcy by the imprudence of the Jagirdar and co-sharers was taken under management by the Agency in April 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

GARAULI.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,231
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 25,000

The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A *sanad* was given to Gopal Singh in 1812.

The present Chief, Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, succeeded his father in 1884. He was given powers to manage his jagir with effect from the 1st of July 1904 subject to certain conditions. In July 1905, it was, however, found desirable to put the administration temporarily in charge of the mother of the Jagirdar.

Chandrabhan Singh was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

He was born in April 1883. He has a son, born in November 1902.

His mother, who had administered the jagir during his minority, received the personal title of "Rani" in 1901.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

GAURIHAR.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,760
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 27,000

This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Rajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers, and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A *sanad* was granted in November 1807.

For his services during the mutiny Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh, a former Jagirdar, received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs. 10,000.

The present Jagirdar, Prithipal Singh, succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad, on the 9th June 1904.

The Jagirdar was born in 1886. During the minority of the Jagirdar, the jagir was administered by his mother with the help of a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent. In May 1907 the Jagirdar was given administrative powers with certain restrictions.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

HASHTBHAYA JAGIRS.

These jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha, who possessed the jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hashtbhaya jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Parai, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fattehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons. The jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Parai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar, so that of the original eight shares into which the jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, *viz.*, Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai, and Tori Fattehpur.

In 1821 it was decided that these jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

1st July 1907.

JIGNI.

Area	22 square miles.
Population	3,838
Revenue	Rs. 13,000

The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were attached in consequence of his contumacy, but after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810.

Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

Bhan Pratab Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present ruler, was adopted from the Charkhari family. He was born in May 1878. Bhan Pratab Singh has only lately been given powers to administer his jagir.

The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

The Jagirdar's mother received the personal title of "Rani" in January 1898, in recognition of the excellence of her administration during Bhan Pratab Singh's minority. A son was born to the Jagirdar in December 1904.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

LUGHASI.

Area	46½ square miles.
Population	6,285
Revenue	Rs. 20,000

This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the title of "Rao Bahadur," a jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *Khilat* worth Rs. 10,000. In 1872 the title of "Diwan" was conferred on the then Chief, Hera Singh.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Chatrapati Singh, succeeded his father, Khet Singh, on the latter's death in September 1902. The Jagirdar being a minor, his jagir is managed by a Kamdar under the orders of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand. Chatrapati Singh was born in July 1887, and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore, with his brother, Kuar Pratap Singh. The Jagirdar has been married to a relation of the Maharaja of Chhatarpur. He is temporarily residing at Chhatarpur under the care of His Highness the Maharaja.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

Area	7 square miles.
Population	2,497
Revenue	Rs. 10,880

The family is descended from Lachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the jagir was held merely on a life-tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the late Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded, and on the Jagirdar's death in 1857, the succession of his widow, Larai Dulaiya, was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned, Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya. He was born in 1881.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

ORCHHA.

Area	2,079'8 square miles.
Population	321,634
Revenue	about Rs. 9 lakhs, but about half of this amount is alienated to the relations of the Chief and others.

Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela State and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Marathas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

In 1501 Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jughar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641, when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

When the British entered Bundelkhand a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, on 23rd December 1812.

The present Chief, His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in July 1854, and succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother, Hamir Singh.

The late Chief rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the jagir of Taraoli, was remitted and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

In 1879 it was decided to style Maharaja of Orchha in communication from the Viceroy as "Maharaja Sahib Mushfik Mihrban." In 1882 he was granted the hereditary title of "Sawai" and in 1886 that of "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand" or first of the princes of Bundelkhand.

A salute of 15 guns attaches to the Chiefship, but the present ruler, Maharaja Pratap Singh, receives a salute of 17 guns as a personal distinction. He is a good and strong ruler. He is economical in his personal expenditure and takes great personal interest in the development of his State. He takes much interest in field sports.

[illegible]

The second son of the Chief, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now Chief of that State.

He was created a G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1906 and was invested with the Insignia by His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in April 1906.

July 1907.

Area	2,492 square miles.
Population	192,986
Revenue	R4. 2,30,000

Panna is the senior *Sanad* State in Bundelkhand.

In 1875 the title of "Mahendra," which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction, was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Chief to the British Crown.

The State has a local force of—

[illegible]

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter

is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness' sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

SAMTHAR.

Area	178 square miles.
Population	33,472
Revenue	Rs. 4,00,000, but of this much is alienated to relations and Jagirdars.

In about 1735 Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort, a jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

When the British entered the province Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government, but no definite arrangement was made till 1817, when a treaty was concluded with him.

In 1879 an agreement was made with the Chief by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit and taxation of salt and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Chief, who now receives Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

In 1882 the Chief ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja * Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, who was born in November 1865, succeeded his

* Family title "Raja."
The title of "Maharaja" was conferred in 1898 as father Chatar Singh on the latter's death in 1896

The Chief has a local force of—

Cavalry	200
Infantry	250
Artillery	50
Serviceable guns	6

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The Chief has no son, a daughter was born to him in April 1901.

Owing to dissensions in the family, the brother of the late Chief received a separate jagir at Sami, which is still enjoyed by him.

He also receives a monthly allowance from the Darbar of Rs. 1,000.

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. The Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905. His Highness was awarded the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

SARILA.

Area	32.5 square miles.
Population	6,298
Revenue	Rs. 59,147

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Ray Chhatrasal.

At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district, and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807, and the pension was resumed. The present Chief, Raja Mahpal Singh, having been born in September 1898, is a minor.

During his minority the State is being managed under the superintendence of the Agency.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

TORI FATEHPUR.

Area	36 square miles.
Population	7,099
Revenue	Rs. 24,000

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Arjun Singh, was adopted from the Bijna family in 1880. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

The Jagirdar was born in 1870. The management of the jagir was entrusted to him in October 1895. He was granted the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Jagirdar has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Agra Barkhera.
Bhadura.
Dharnauda.
Garha.
Gwalior.
Kathaun.

Khaniadhana.
Khiaoda.
Paron or Narwar.
Raghugarh.
Sirsi.
Umri.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agra Barkhera	Thakur Baldeo Singh, Kshatri-Puar (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th January 1876.	December 1891.	31	5,258	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Bhadura .	Raja Ranjit Singh, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th January 1887.	October 1900	50	2,275	Ditto .
3	Dharnauda .	Thakur Bhim Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th March 1860.	December 1877.	41	4,325	Ditto. .
4	Garha .	Raja Dhirat Singh, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th June 1885	31st October 1900.	44	9,481	Ditto. .
5	Gwalior .	Colonel His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Motasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharaja-dhiraj Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., and Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, LL.D. (Cantab.), Maharatta (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th October 1876.	3rd July 1886	25,041	2,933,001	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadians; Jains, Animists.
6	Kathaun .	Thakur Partab Singh, Kshatri Yadao (<i>Hindu</i>).	February 1865	19th May 1892	5	3,505	Chiefly Hindus.
7	Khaniadhana .	Raja Chitra Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th December 1865.	December 1869.	68	15,528	Ditto .
8	Khiaoda .	Thakur Madan Singh, Kshatri Sisodiya (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th April 1882	December 1889.	10	857	Ditto .
9	Paron .	Raja Mahindra Singh, Kachhwaha Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th December 1892.	17th December 1898.	60	5,557	Ditto .
10	Raghugarh .	Raja Bahadur Singh, Chauhan Kshatri (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th March 1891.	17th January 1903.	112	19,446	Ditto .
11	Sirsi .	Diwan Jiwan Singh, Dhandela Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd January 1896.	October 1901.	12	5,448	Ditto .
12	Umri .	Raja Pirthi Singh, Sisodiya Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th January 1872.	August 1880.	60	2,469	Ditto

[The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other merely complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1882.]

AGRA BARKHERA.

Area	31 square miles.
Population	5,258.
Revenue	Rs. 19,000

Agra Barkhera is a small Thakurate held from Maharaja Sindhia under British guarantee, The Thakur is a Puar Rajput.

The present Thakur, Baldeo Singh, was born on the 28th January 1876 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1891 and received powers in 1893.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salaries of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other State.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19,000	13,000	...	5,880	2,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,500	4,000	...	...	2,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
9,000	7,500	...	...	4,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
22,000	13,000	...	...	3,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,49,80,000	1,20,50,000	...	...	11,36,313	...	4,133	3,109	...	1,897	1,794†	19‡
7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
26,000	19,000	...	...	8,634	...	...	7	102	...	...	Nil.
2,000	1,200	...	...	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
21,000	16,000	...	...	4,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
52,000	34,000	...	...	4,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
6,000	4,000	...	...	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
5,000	4,800	...	...	1,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.
 ‡ Personal Hereditary title is "Rao."

† Includes 446 Transport men.
 ‡ 21 guns within Gwalior territory.

The habits of the Thakur being extravagant, the Resident reported unfavourably on his administration, and the Thakurate was taken under management in 1900. The Affairs of the Thakurate are at present conducted by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior.

The Thakurate has no efficient military.

July 1907.

BHADAURA.

Area	50 square miles.
Population	2,275
Revenue	Rs. 6,500

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an off-shoot of the Umri State. The present estate has been in possession of the Raja since 1820, when it was granted by Maharaja Sindhia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft; Bhadaura being situated on the high road from Agra to Bombay. Besides the villages granted by Maharaja Sindhia the State includes the villages of Bhadaura, which was granted by the Emperor Shah Jahan to the Umri family in 1634, and Rai Basai granted by Chatar Singh of Marwar in A.D. 1731.

The present Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born on the 5th January 1887 and succeeded to the *gadi* by selection, the late Chief having died on 3rd February 1899 without heirs, direct or adopted.

The Chief is receiving education in the Sardars' School at Lashkar and the administration of the State is conducted by the Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The State maintains no other military than a small number of nominal sowars and sepoy for local watch and ward.

The Chief enjoys no salute, but is entitled to admission to a private durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

July 1907.

DHARNAUDA.

Area	41 square miles.
Population	4,325
Revenue	Rs. 9,000

Dharnauda is a Thakurate under the Resident at Gwalior. The Thakur is a Chauhan Rajput, an off-shoot from Raghugarh, and holds his estate from Sindhia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft.

The present Thakur, Bhim Singh, was born on the 18th March 1860 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1877 on his father's death. In September 1906 the Thakurate was taken under the partial management of the Residency owing to the Thakur's indebtedness and inability to carry on the administration satisfactorily. It is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior.

The military, which the State maintains, is insignificant and nominal.

July 1907.

GARHA.

Area	44 square miles.
Population	9,481
Revenue	Rs. 22,000

The ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs, an off-shoot from the Raghugarh family, and have been in possession of the State since 1818. The State was granted by Maharaja Sindhia under British guarantee on condition that the Raja keeps peace in the country.

The late Chief, Raja Balbahadar Singh, having died on the 30th October 1900, the Government of India recognised the succession of his son Dhirat Singh, who was born on the 6th June 1885. He was entrusted with the management of the State on the 4th February 1907.

The State keeps a few sepoy and sowars for local purposes.

July 1907.

Gwalior.

Area	25,041 square miles.
Population	2,933,001.
Revenue	Rs. 1,49,80,000

Ranuji, the founder of the Sindhia family, was in the service of the Peshwa ; and from a command in the Paigah or Body Guard rose rapidly to the first rank of Maratha Chiefs. He acquired possessions in Malwa and died in A.D. 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jaypa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Panipat (1761) and put to death. His uncle, Madhuji Sindhia, the youngest son of Ranuji, then succeeded to the chiefship. Madhuji Sindhia's formidable army, organized by French officers, made him the virtual ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa. The British Government, after defeating Madhuji Sindhia by a force under Colonel Muir in 1781, induced him to mediate between them and the Marathas. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai (1782). Sindhia now left free by the system of neutrality then pursued by the British, established his power over the northern parts of Hindustan and obtained control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi.

Madhuji Sindhia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Sindhia. After the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, the Maharaja Sindhia's powerful army enabled him to place Baji Rao in power. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government recovered its influence at Poona, Daulat Rao entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The Maharaja Sindhia failed to meet the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, war ensued, and the power of the Maharaja Sindhia was completely broken in Upper and Central India. He signed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan and deprived of Gohad and Gwalior. The loss of these last named caused the Maharaja Sindhia grave discontent. Among other acts of hostility he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and kept the Resident a prisoner. This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British, but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior.

Accordingly a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior and Gohad to the Maharaja Sindhia, and among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, or other Chiefs tributaries of the Maharaja Sindhia in Malwa or Rajputana.

Subsequently in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris, this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November, in which the Maharaja Sindhia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris.

In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value.

At the close of the Pindari War, Sir John Malcolm, with a view to pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Sindhia and the Rajput Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Sindhia exacted tribute, and who in their turns levied contributions from their weaker neighbours. Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour. These are now known as Mediatized Chiefs.

Daulat Rao Sindhia died in 1827, leaving no son. His nearest kinsman a youth of eleven, was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Sindhia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow.

Baiza Bai, anxious to retain the powers of Regent during her life-time, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge with the Resident. Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular ; a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory.

Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

Jankoji Sindhia died on 7th February 1843. His widow, Tara Rani, a young girl of twelve, adopted the nearest relative of the late Maharaja, who at the age of eight succeeded to the *gadi* under the title of "Alijah Jayaji Rao Sindhia." The Mama Sahib, who was well disposed towards the British, was chosen as Regent by the nobles of Gwalior and recognized by the British Government, but intrigues were set on foot against him by one Dada Khasgiwala, who succeeded in effecting the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior.

Dada Khasgiwala soon showed himself hostile to the interest of the British Government by acts which led to the withdrawal of the Resident. The surrender of Dada Khasgiwala was required as preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations with the Maharani and her son, the Maharaja.

On the advance of a British force towards Gwalior he was given up. It was then arranged that a meeting should take place between the Governor-General and the Maharaja at Hingona on 26th December 1843. The mutinous Gwalior troops, however, kept the Maharani and her son in restraint, and the day passed without the interview taking place. On 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British force, the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar were fought on the same day. The Gwalior army was totally destroyed. A treaty was concluded on 13th January 1844, assigning territory yielding eight lakhs for the maintenance of a contingent force and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war reducing the army to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns and agreeing that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

In June 1857 the contingent mutinied, and the Resident was forced to quit Gwalior and in June 1858 the Maharaja, deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, sought refuge at Agra. Gwalior was re-taken by Sir Hugh Rose's force on 19th June and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace.

For his services during the mutiny, the Maharaja Sindhia was given lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year and permission was given to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, his artillery from 32 to 36 guns, and other concessions and exchanges of territory were granted—a subsidiary force costing not less than 16 lakhs a year was substituted for the extinct contingent. After the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. In 1860 Lord Canning and later Lord Elgin promised the fort should be restored to the Maharaja Sindhia when this could be done with safety. Accordingly, on the 10th March 1886, this pledge was fulfilled. The British forces marched out of the fort of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. On the same day the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North-Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. At the same time the Maharaja was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000.

In 1861 Jayaji Rao Sindhia was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, His Highness was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress. The title of "Hisam-us-Sultanat" was conferred upon him and he was given the honorary rank of a General in the British army. He was subsequently made a G.C.B., and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born 20th October 1876. The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894, His Highness was entrusted with full powers in his State. His Highness is a keen soldier, and able and energetic administrator and fully alive to the responsibilities attaching to his position as Ruler of the Gwalior State.

The territories of the Gwalior State are divided into three parts, *viz.*, (1) the Northern, (2) the Central, and (3) the Malwa Division.

The northern and central parts adjoin one another, while the Malwa part with its head-quarters at Ujjain is entirely cut off by intervening territory of other States.

The forces maintained by the Gwalior State consist of 440 artillery men with 36 guns classified as serviceable, 1,897 Imperial Service Cavalry, 1,794 Imperial Service Infantry, 3,109 Irregular Cavalry, and a Transport Train of 725 ponies and 300 carts.

His Highness Madho Rao Sindhia is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He was made an Honorary Colonel in the British Army in 1898. His Highness went to China in 1900 as Orderly Officer to Sir Alfred Gaselée.

The Chief was made an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1901 and was decorated with the China medal by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, in June 1902, and also received the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Cambridge while in England, as one of the representative Chiefs on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty. His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903. His Highness was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor, at Gwalior on the 2nd February 1903. In December 1905 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Gwalior. His Highness was gazetted as Honorary Colonel in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) on the 1st January 1906. He receives a salute of 19 guns (21 guns within his own territory). He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of the letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (All gold thread).

1st July 1907.

KATHAUN.

[illegible]

Kathaun is a small estate, which was granted by Maharaj Sindhia under British guarantee. The Thakur is a Yado Rajput, and has been in possession of the estate since 1825.

The estate has been granted for faithful service and for protecting the high road.

The present Thakur, Pratab Singh, was born in February 1865 and succeeded to the estate on the 19th May 1892. The estate is managed by the Thakur himself.

July 1907.

KHANIADHANA.

Area	68 square miles.
Population	15,528
Revenue	Rs. 26,000

The State is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief, Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of the Orchha State by Marathas it became one of their dependents and subsequently of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

The present Chief, Raja Chitra Singh, was born on the 24th December 1865, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1869 on the death of his father, Guman Singh. He received the title of "Raja" at the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 as a personal distinction. The hereditary title is "Rao."

The military force of the State consists of 7 cavalry, 100 infantry, 2 artillerymen and 1 serviceable gun.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend."

July 1907.

KHIAODA.

Area	10 square miles.
Population	857
Revenue	Rs. 2,000

Khiaoda is an off-shoot of Umri and does not enjoy any British guarantee. Umri is not authorised to interfere in the affairs of Khiaoda or to exercise any jurisdictional rights, but is entitled to levy *nazarana* on successions. The Thakur is a Sisodia Rajput.

The present Thakur, Madan Singh, was born on the 27th April 1882, and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1889. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the estate, the administration has not been entrusted to the Thakur, but is conducted by a Kamdar acting under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior.

July 1907.

PARON.

Area	60 square miles.
Population	5,557
Revenue	Rs. 21,000

The ruling family claims descent from Kuchhwaha Ajodhya Rajputs, who established themselves at Narwar before the Maratha invasion. The present holding has only existed since 1818, the Chief's immediate ancestor having been driven from Narwar in the beginning of the Nineteenth century by the troops of Daulat Rao Sindhia. Daulat Rao Sindhia deprived the Raja of his hereditary possession. He in retaliation made frequent raids upon Sindhia's territories. In Sir John Malcolm's general scheme for pacifying the country, the pargana of Paron with six villages was granted to the Raja by Sindhia under British guarantee in 1818.

The grandfather of the late Chief, Raja Man Singh, joined the rebels in the mutiny but subsequently surrendered on condition of receiving a free pardon and a suitable allowance. His possessions were consequently restored to him and he was further granted a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 for his good services in the capture of the notorious dakait Tantia Topi.

The late Chief, Raja Gajendra Singh, died in December 1898, leaving two sons, who are both minors. The elder son, Mahindra Singh, who was born on the 26th December 1892, succeeded to the Chiefship. The Chief being a minor is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, and the State is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The State maintains no military except a few so-called sepoy and sowars for local watch and ward.

The Chief enjoys no salute, but is entitled to admission to a private durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

July 1907.

RAGHUGARH.

Area	112 square miles.
Population	19,446
Revenue	Rs. 52,000

The ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs and are known by the name of Khichi. They are one of the oldest families in Malwa. The Khichis settled at Bajrangarh in 1697 after the capture of Gagron by Raja Bhim Singh of Kota.

In 1780 Sindhia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the then Raja and his son. Jai Singh maintained the war with the Maharaja Sindhia till his death in 1818, when a settlement was made with the successors of the latter through the mediation and under the guarantee of British Government by which the Maharaja Sindhia gave the fort and town of Raghugarh and some lands in their vicinity.

The late Chief, Raja Jaimandal Singh, died on 29th July 1900. The succession of his son, Maharaja Kuar Bikramajit Singh, was not sanctioned by Government. Bikramajit

Singh was allowed to adopt, as successor to the Raghugarh State, Madrup Singh of the Shahrog Branch, who received the name of Bahadur Singh on adoption. Bahadur Singh was born on the 8th March 1891, and his succession was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1903. He is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Maharaj Kuar Bikramajit Singh died on the 30th August 1905.

The State is administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior.

The State maintains a small number of nominal military for show and local purposes.

The Chief enjoys no salute, but is entitled to admission to a private durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

July 1907.

SIRSI.

Area	12 square miles.
Population	5,448
Revenue	Rs. 6,000

Sirsi is a small estate under the Resident at Gwalior. The Chief is a Dhandera Rajput and holds his estate from Maharaja Sindhia under British guarantee, which was granted to him in 1820 on condition of keeping peace and reducing the Girasias to obedience.

The late Chief, Diwan Meharban Singh, died on 1st April 1901 and left a son, Jiwan Singh, who was born on the 2nd April 1896. His succession was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1901. The Diwan is being educated at the Sardars' School at Lashkar and during his minority the State is being managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident at Gwalior.

The State maintains a few sepoyes for watch and ward.

July 1907.

UMRI.

Area	60 square miles.
Population	2,469
Revenue	Rs. 5,000

The ruling family are descended from Sisodia Rajputs of Udaipur.

The formal suzerainty of the Gwalior Darbar over the estate was admitted by the Government of India, who also recognised the Darbar's right to be consulted in cases of succession and to be represented at the installation ceremonies.

The Gwalior Darbar is not however permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the estate.

The present Chief, Raja Pirthi Singh, was born on the 4th January 1872 and succeeded to the State in August 1880.

The Chief manages his State with the help of a Kamdar.

1st July 1907.

INDORE RESIDENCY.

Bai.
 Bilauda.
 Dhaora Ganjara.
 Indore.

Singhana.

Kayatba.
 Men.
 Naulana.
 Sheogarh.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bai . .	Jaswant Singh, Bhil (Animists).	1890 . .	30th January 1894.	...	...	...
2	Bilauda . .	Thakur Samrat Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1873 . .	1878 . .	1'11	257	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Dhaora Ganjara	Four shareholders, Bhil (Animists).	...	...	...	...	...
4	Indore . .	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maratha (Hindu).	26th November 1890.	31st January 1903.	9,500	855,690	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Animists.
5	Kayatha . .	Thakur Sheodan Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	9th June 1846	1864 . .	...	...	...
6	Men . .	Three shareholders, Bhil (Animists).	...	...	...	...	Chiefly Animists.
7	Naulana . .	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1878 . .	1884 . .	2	401	Chiefly Hindus.
8	Sheogarh . .	Thakur Moti Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1858 . .	1864 . .	1'7	310	Ditto .
9	Singhana . .	Thakur Dariyao Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	About 1859	1871 . .	...	...	...

INDORE.

Area 9,500 square miles.

Population 855,690 (according to the Census of 1901).

The average yearly revenue, under all heads, for ten years previous to the famine year of 1899-1900, was about 70 lakhs Hali rupees and subsequently about 60 lakhs.

The State originally maintained a body of 500 horse for Imperial Service. But by desire of the Government of India, the Darbar have substituted for this a Transport Train of 200 carts with an escort of 200 cavalry. Besides this it has a local force of the nominal strength of—

800 regular cavalry ;

1,000 regular infantry ; and

2 batteries of field artillery of 6 guns each, the full establishment with the 2 batteries being 210.

The majority of these are quartered at Indore.

There are 53 unserviceable guns. The police which are not included in the above figures consist of 141 mounted men and 2,196 foot police of all ranks under the command of an Inspector-General assisted by one Deputy Inspector-General. A British officer was appointed in 1904 to the former post.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 19 guns, but he receives a salute of 21 guns within the limits of his own territory. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Name, caste and other personal particulars of the ruling Chief.—Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903 and was succeeded by his (only) son Tukoji Rao Holkar, born on the 26th November 1890. The latter is now at the Mayo

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil, List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other State.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
635	Nil
3,656	Nil
813	Nil
60,37,945	59,28,517	...	23,600	10,00,000*	583	868	101	2,001	200	343‡	19†
1,427	Nil
508	Nil
5,300	Nil
6,500	Nil
296	Nil

* These figures are approximate.

† 21 guns within the limits of Indore territory.

‡ Transport Corps men.

College. He is married to an Indore lady. Though styled Marathas, the ruling family at Indore are Sudras of the Dhangar or the Goatherd caste and cannot intermarry with other ruling families.

Brief History of the State.

Sir Henry Daly wrote regarding the Indore State in 1875 as follows :—

“ Malhar Rao, a shepherd's son in the village of Hull in the Deccan, born at the latter end of the seventeenth century, was the first of the family who rose to eminence. Malhar Rao before he was thirty years old was a conspicuous leader of the Peshwa Balaji. In 1726 Indore was assigned to him of the conquered districts in Malwa for the support of his troops. Amidst many vicissitudes, the descendants of the shepherd's son have held to that grant. As an administrator and soldier Malhar Rao has been surpassed by no successor. His grandson, who succeeded him, died 9 months after his accession. The next Holkar of repute, Tukoji Holkar, was of another family, the fortunes of the house at his death towards the end of last century were at the lowest. Tukoji was succeeded by his illegitimate son, Jaswant Rao, a soldier of rare capacity, who for a time carried all before him, and defeated the united armies of the Peshwa and Sindhia near Poona in 1802.

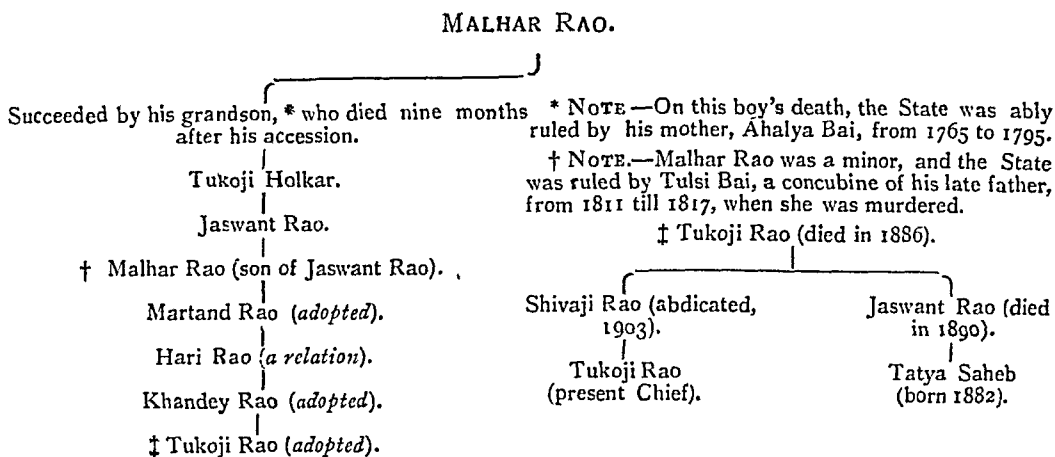
“ But in 1805, the victor of Poona, driven across the Sutlej by Lord Lake, signed a treaty on the banks of the Beas by which he was stript of many of his conquests. He died in 1811 insane, and was succeeded by his son, Mulhar Rao, a mere child. During his minority Malwa was a scene of desolation, overrun by Pindaris and Mekranis. Finally the crisis came in December 1817, when Holkar's forces were shattered at Mehidpur by Sir John Malcolm.

" By the Treaty of Mandsaur, framed a few weeks after the battle, Holkar's possessions were confined to Malwa, and these were taken under British possession. He was deprived of supremacy over the Chiefs of Rajputana and of all holdings within and south of the Satpuras.

" Malhar Rao died in 1833 without issue ; his wife and mother adopted Martand Rao Holkar as his successor. A few weeks after this event Martand Rao was summarily deposed by Hari Rao, a cousin of Malhar Rao, whose accession was clamorously welcomed by the troops. Hari Rao's rule was a time of intrigue and disorder. He died in 1843 without issue, and his adopted son, who succeeded him, survived for a few months only, dying unmarried and heirless. The succession was declared to rest with the British Government.

" Tukoji Rao, eleven years old, the present Maharaja, second son of Bhao Holkar, was selected by the British Government and placed on the *gadi*. During his minority the State was managed by the widow of Jaswant Rao, under the advice of the Resident. His Highness has two sons.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE HOLKAR FAMILY.



Relation of the State with the British Government.

" These are defined by the Treaty of Mandsaur, which is dated 6th January 1818.

" The British Government undertakes to protect the State, to mediate its differences with other States ; and to place with him an accredited Minister of the Government.

The Maharaja Holkar on his part engages to abstain from direct communication with other States ; to limit his military establishment ; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government, and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

" The Maharaja has been granted a *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption."

During the minority of the Chief the State is administered by a Council of Regency under the supervision of the Resident. The last-named appointment was created in 1899 in consequence of the misrule of Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao. The confusion into which the administration of the State had fallen is now slowly being remedied.

Among the measures of reform introduced up to date may be mentioned :—

- * (a) The substitution in 1902 of the British rupee in place of the Hali coin as the currency of the State,
- (b) The reassessment of the land revenue, combined with a scientific survey of the State. These operations begun in 1900 will be completed by 1907 ; and meanwhile summary settlements have been adopted and other concessions have been granted to cultivators in order to relieve the over-taxation which prevailed and restore to cultivation the large area of land lying waste.

- (c) The administration of the forests on British Indian lines. The Department has been re-constituted (1904) and a European officer has been appointed (1905) to the charge of it.
- (d) The reorganization (1904) of the Army and the Police, securing greater efficiency besides considerable economy. Much, however, remains to be done in the Army.
- (e) The formation in 1904 of the Public Works Department under an engineer whose services have been lent (1903) by the Government of India. Programmes have been prepared of the requirements of the State in the shape of roads and buildings and a successful start has been made towards completing them during the minority of the Chief. Irrigation is also receiving attention.
- (f) The abolition (in 1905) of general customs duties and the substitution instead of octroi at only 13 towns in the State.
- (g) The examination (still in progress) of the accounts of the State, and the writing off of irrecoverable arrears.
- (h) The recognition in 1904 of Hindi as an official language of the State equally with Marathi.
- (i) The development of medical relief. In the Indore City a women's hospital has been added to the Tukoji Rao Hospital. In the district there are now 38 regular dispensaries besides 24 in charge of Vaid.
- (j) The reorganization (in 1906) of the courts so as to relieve nearly all executive officers, except the Subahs, who remain as District Magistrates, of judicial duties.

At the head of the Educational establishments in the State stands the Holkar College, founded in 1891 with Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, M.A. (Oxon.), as Principal. It has accommodation for about 45 boarders, and is affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the B. A. standard in all subjects. The schools in the State consist of 1 high school, 9 anglo-vernacular schools, 83 primary schools and 8 girl's schools, the number of students on the rolls of each class being respectively, 337, 1,959, 4,819 and 459. Mr. Cholmondeley has been appointed Director of Public Instruction in addition to his duties at the College.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My honoured and valued friend,—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori). Purzar (All gold thread)

1st July 1907.

MALWA AGENCY,

Ajraoda.	Jaora.
Ambao.	Jawasia.
Arnia.	Ka'u Khera.
Bagli.	Karaudia.
Bardia.	Kheri Rajpur.
Barkhera Deo Dungri.	Kherwasa.
Barkhera Panth.	Khojankhera.
Bhatkheri.	Lalgarh.
Bhojakheri.	Munderi.
Bichhraud I.	Mundli.
Bichhraud II.	Narwar.
Bilaud.	Naugaon.
Borkhera or Borkheda.	Ninora.
Borekhara.	Panth Piploda.
Dabri.	Pathari.
Datana.	Pipila.
Dewas, Senior Branch.	Piploda.
Dewas, Junior Branch.	Ratlam.
Dhulatia.	Rindon.
Harsar.	Sada Kheri (Sheo'arh).
	Sailana.
	Sanauda.
	Sarwan.
	Shajaota.
	Shujanpura.
	Sidri.
	Sirsi.
	Sitamau.
	Tal.
	Tonk.
	Uni.
	Uparwara.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajraoda . .	Thakur Pratap Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th October 1875.	1st May 1903	...	...	Chiefly Hindus .
2	Ambao . .	Chatarsal Saktawat, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd October 1886.	13th July 1907	1'13	39	Ditto .
3	Arnia . .	Sobhag Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1874 . .	11th January 1892.	Included in Gwalior.	...	...
4	Bagli . .	Thakur Ranjit Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	23rd July 1882	25th June 1896	108	14,049	Chiefly Hindus .
5	Bardia (Barra) .	Rao Dhaukal Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1850 . .	25th August 1865.	7	600	Ditto .
6	Barkhera Deo Dungri.	Thakur Kalu Singh, Saktawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th August 1879.	15th April 1894.	2'87	225	Ditto .
7	Barkhera Panth	Thakur Amar Singh, Saktawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 . .	29th January 1895.	3'01	357	Ditto .
8	Bhatkheri . .	Rawat Sajjan Singh, Chandrawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1887 . .	October 1891 .	35	1,878	Ditto .
9	Bhojakheri . .	Rao Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1858 . .	9th December 1879.	6	400	Ditto
10	Bichhraud I . .	Thakur Madho Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1848 . .	1878 . .	...	...	Ditto .
11	Bichhraud II . .	Thakur Nagji or Nag Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th January 1888.	24th October 1901.	...	400	Ditto .
12	Bilaud . .	Saiyid Ghulam Abbas, (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	1878 . .	6th May 1895	16	202	Hindus ; Muhammadans.
13	Borekhara . .	Thakur Kesri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	November 1879.	2nd June 1902	4	200	Hindus ; Muhammadans.
14	Borkhera or Borkheda.	Thakur Ram Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th March 1872.	1st April 1893	4	900	Chiefly Hindus .
15	Dabri . .	Thakur Prabhat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879 . .	1885 . .	...	...	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
16	Datana . .	Thakur Bhawani Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1865 . .	10th December 1880.	...	...	...
17	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1st January 1888.	4th April 1900.	446	62,312	Chiefly Hindus .
18	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th August 1877.	23rd May 1892	440	54,904	Ditto .
19	Dhulatia . .	Thakur Fateh Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1867 . .	1872 . .	...	...	...
20	Harsar . .	Thakur Khusal Singh, Chandrawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th October 1877.	7th October 1900.	3'36	119	Chiefly Hindus .
21	Jaora . .	Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula† Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang,† Pathan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	January 1883	25th June 1895	568	84,202	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans ; Jains.
22	Jawasia . .	Rawat Fath Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	Not known .	6th September 1902.	4	400	Chiefly Hindus .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
336	Nil
737	Nil
3,000	Nil
1,03,121	Nil
16,000	Nil
2,745	Nil
4,747	Nil
15,000	Nil
2,000	Nil
963	Nil
2,000	Nil
400	Nil
2,000	Nil
13,000	Nil
180	Nil
186	Nil
3,62,600	3,30,000	13,559	9,622	64,732	62	81	...	...	...	...	15
3,48,000	3,40,236	13,559	8,694	1,06,056	...	...	71	179	...	...	15
1,071	Nil
2,129	Nil
8,00,000	...	1,37,364	...	...	54	129	...	...	...	...	13
10,000	Nil

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Kalu Khera .	Rao Kishan Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1861 . .	16th January 1897.	6	1,000	Chiefly Hindus .
24	Karaudia .	Thakur Lukshman Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd June 1900.	8th September 1907.	10	1,000	Chiefly Hindus; Aborigines.
25	Kheri Rajpur .	Thakur Ram Singh Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1888 . .	17th May 1905	6	600	Hindus . .
26	Kherwasa .	Thakur Partab Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 . .	1887 . .	5	900	Hindus; Muham-madans.
27	Khojankhera .	Thakur Dhul Singh Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	About 1898 .	8th March 1907	5	600	..
28	Lalgarh . .	Diwan Hari Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1878 . .	22nd Decem-ber 1888.	14	2,000	Chiefly Hindus .
29	Munderi . .	Thakur Dule Singh, (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th March 1880.	18th April 1904.	3'58	351	Ditto .
30	Mundli . .	Thakur Gulab Singh, (<i>Hindu</i>).	30th July 1885	30th December 1894.	'89	43	Ditto .
31	Narwar . .	Rao Man Singh, Jhala Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1877 . .	7th July 1899 .	16	1,405	Ditto .
32	Naugaon .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1860 . .	16th August 1901.	...	...	Ditto .
33	Ninora . .	Thakur Ghambhir Singh, (<i>Hindu</i>).	1843 . .	11th Novem-ber 1872.	2'55	153	Ditto .
34	Panth Piploda {	1. Pandit Dhondu Gopal alias Nana Sahib, Deccan Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd October 1863.	13th February 1906.	19	4,000	Ditto
		2. Narayan Rao Janardan, Deccan Brahman (<i>Hindu</i>).	1870 . .	1887 . .	9		
35	Pathari . .	Thakur Unkar Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th Novem-ber 1884.	4th May 1894	15	1,000	Ditto .
36	Pipila . .	Rawat Pratap Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	2nd January 1873.	30th March 1906.	8	600	Ditto .
37	Piploda . .	Thakur Kesri Singh, Doria Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1869 . .	8th November 1888.	51	9,529	Ditto .
38	Ratlam .	Captain His Highness Raja Sajjan Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1880 . .	6th March 1893.	902'20	83'773	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
39	Rindon . .	Thakur Abhey Singh, Saktawat Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1879 . .	20th June 1894.	1	112	Chiefly Hindus .
40	Sada Kheri (Sheogarh).	Thakur Sadul Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1862 . .	18th April 1898.	60	3,000	Ditto .
41	Sailana . .	His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh, K.C.I.E. Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1863 . .	27th Novem-ber 1895.	450	25,731	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
42	Sanauda . .	Thakur Madho Singh, (<i>Hindu</i>).	1881 . .	17th October 1893.	5'72	143	Chiefly Hindus .
43	Sarwan . .	Thakur Raghunath Singh, Rathor Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	22nd April 1885.	7th October 1902.	71	4,000	Chiefly Animists .
44	Shajaota . .	Thakur Rup Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904	7	300	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
45	Shujanpura .	Thakur Umed Singh, Saktawat, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	31st August 1863.	21st January 1885.	'72	25	Chiefly Hindus .

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,000	Nil
8,000	Nil
4,000	Nil
11,000	Nil
5,000	Nil
18,000	Nil
2,129	Nil
992	Nil
19,000	Nil
114	Nil
2,141	Nil
10,000	Nil
16,000	Nil
4,000	Nil
95,000	28,000	...	...	...	35	100	...	...	Nil
6,80,805	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	62	136	...	...	11
...	Nil
42,000	Nil
1,50,000	...	42,000	...	...	...	...	25	54	...	...	11
2,223	Nil
42,000	Nil
10,000	Nil
298	Nil

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46	Sidri . .	Thakur Gordhan Singh, (Hindu).	1879 . .	...	1	200	Chiefly Hindus .
47	Sirsi . .	Thakur Sharup Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1854 . .	1872 . .	15	1,000	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
48	Sitamau . .	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Rathor Rajput (Hindu).	1879 . .	6th November 1900.	350	23,863	Ditto .
49	Tal . .	Rawat Madho Singh, Doria Rajput (Hindu).	10th August 1896.	4th April 1901	10	1,000	Chiefly Hindus .
50	Tonk . .	Thakur Bija Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	13th October 1880.	13th November 1906.	Included in Gwalior.	...	Ditto .
51	Uni . .	Thakur Juswant Singh, Rajput (Hindu).	1894 . .	15th April 1906	5	500	Ditto .
52	Uparwara . .	Thakur Bhairon Singh, Solanki Rajput (Hindu).	1873 . .	24th April 1901.	10	1,000	Ditto .

BAGLI.

Area 108 square miles.

Population (according to the Census of 1901) . 14,049

Revenue Rs. 1,03,121

The Bagli family are Rathor Rajputs. The Thakur of Bagli holds 14 villages under British guarantee and 69 unguaranteed villages from the Maharaja Sindhia.

Ranjit Singh, the present Thakur, was born in July 1882 and succeeded to the estate in June 1896. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. During his minority the estate was managed by a Superintendent under the general supervision of the Political Agent in Malwa. This arrangement still continues.

DEWAS STATE (SENIOR BRANCH).

Area 446 square miles.

Population 62,312 (census of 1901).

Revenue Rs. 3,62,600

The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pamar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D. with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Saranpur, Alote, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars who by intermarriage with Marathas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marathas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,000	Nil
25 000	Nil
1,26,000	55,000	...	...	...	15	123	...	...	11
10,000	Nil
4,568	Nil
3,000	Nil
20,000	Nil

* These figures are approximate.

The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Chiefs of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority.

In 1862 the Chiefs of Dewas received *sanads* granting them right of adoption.

In 1828 the pargana of Bagode was made over to the British Government for management. This arrangement continued until 1901, when the pargana was restored to the Dewas States, and was equally divided between both the branches, irrespective of treaty villages.

Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II, who died in 1899, and was succeeded by Kasho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother by blood relation, Kasho Rao was installed on the 4th April 1900, with the title of Tukoji Rao III. He was born on the 1st January 1888, and has been educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmere. He is betrothed to the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The Raja attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in January 1903, and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The Senior Branch maintains including irregular 62 cavalry, 82 infantry, with 2 guns. The two Branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,000 *Hali*, annually, for maintenance of a military contingent.

During the minority of the Chief, the State is under the supervision of the Political Agent in Malwa and a Superintendent working under his orders.

The State enjoys large powers of jurisdiction, but the proceedings in heinous criminal cases are submitted to the Political authorities.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 15 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

July 1907.

DEWAS STATE (JUNIOR BRANCH).

Area	440 square miles.
Population	(according to the Census of 1901). 54,904
Revenue, exclusive of alienations but including guaranteed and fixed payments	Rs. 3,48,000

The present Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar. He was adopted by his uncle, the late Chief Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, on the 18th January 1892 and was installed on the *gadi* by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, on the 22nd September 1892.

After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to general financial control by the Agency, in 1897. The Raja attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in January 1903 and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

The State's military establishment, including irregulars, consist of 71 cavalry, 179 infantry and 6 guns.

The State is under the immediate political control of the Political Agent in Malwa. The Chief exercises large powers of jurisdiction on the criminal side, but proceedings in heinous cases are submitted to the Political authorities.

The Chief receives a salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

JAORA.

Area	568 square miles.
Population	84,202
Revenue	Rs. 8,00,000.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the treaty of Mandsaur (Treaty No. XLVII, dated 6th January 1818) on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government; but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

In 1823 the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842 the above arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865 the Chief received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ishtisham-ud-Daula" and "Firoz Jang" as personal distinctions.

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in 1865 and the succession of his son, Muhammad Ismail Khan, was recognised. The Nawab was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874 Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State, Hazrat Nur Khan, C.S.I., his father's chief

adviser, remaining as Minister. In 1883 a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to the Nawab and was recognised by Government as his successor. The Nawab was made Honorary Major in the British Army (C.I.H.) in 1881. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan died on the 5th March 1895, and his son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed at Jaora on the 29th July 1895 by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja of Holkar under the title of "Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang." It is a custom in the Jaora family for a Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of the Government of India. The title selected by the present Chief is "Fakhr-ud-Daula" * * * "Saulat Jang." In accordance with precedent a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilaf* was rejected by the Government of India and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of the present Chief the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during his father's lifetime. Yar Muhammad Khan is the elder son of Hazarat Nur Khan, and is closely related to the ruling family. Under his careful administration, the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine, there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State. But owing to a succession of bad years the State has been compelled to raise loans for famine and administrative purposes, with the result that its total liabilities now amount to over 8 lakhs of rupees.

His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan, who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State on the 20th April 1906. He holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

The salute is 13 guns. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905. The State maintains a military force of 54 cavalry and 129 infantry, there are 16 serviceable guns and 1 unserviceable. The cavalry and infantry are well turned out, but their arms are of an obsolete pattern.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold silk thread).

1st July 1907.

PIPLODA.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51 square miles.
Population in 1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9,529
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 95,000

The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs, who emigrated several centuries ago from Giral in Junagarh. In 1820 the settlement of this Chiefship was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as Tanka on six villages, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gurgucha from the Senior and Junior Chiefs of Dewas, respectively, and also holds a grant of land in the village of Betikheri in the Alote District from the Dewas Senior Chief. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal. The Nawab of Jaora asserts a right to receive Rs. 180 out of the above *dami*, but the claim is disputed by the Thakur.

The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other mediatized Chiefs, but in 1844, under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at Indore, a new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Jaora, which placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab, and admitted the latter's right to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's villages. This

engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that so long as no dispute should arise between the parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

On the representation of the Thakur the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the Piploda Estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent in Malwa. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son, Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. The latter died in 1863, and his adopted son, Dule Singh, who was then 11 years old, was recognised as his heir. Dule Singh died on the 26th October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh, the present Thakur, who was then 19 years old. Thakur Kesri Singh was educated at the Daly College at Indore. The military forces consist of 35 sowars, 100 sepoy and 2 guns for saluting purposes.

July 1907.

RATLAM.

Area	902.20 square miles.
Population	83,773
Gross Revenue of unalienated portion	Rs. 6,80,805

Under the engagement (No. CLIV) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Sindhia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the Maharaja Sindhia undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844, with the Maharaja Sindhia in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa, and in consequence received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died in 1824: he was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been disputed by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani; Sir John Malcolm in 1821 referred the charges brought by her of Balwant Singh's illegitimacy to the Maharana of Udaipur, who satisfactorily proved that they were groundless. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until the 29th August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of Government.

Bhairon Singh died on 27th January 1864; leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government as heir to the Chiefship. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Chief and the Thakur of Sarwan.

Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees, were paid off and in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs. 600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887. He received a salute of 13 guns, of which, however, 2 guns were personal to the Chief, to whom the distinction was granted in 1877. The ordinary salute of the Ratlam Chief is 11 guns.

Lord Northbrook visited Ratlam in 1875.

The Chief of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

Raja Ranjit Singh died on the 28th January 1893. His son, Sajjan Singh, was recognised by Government as Chief of Ratlam and was installed on 13th November 1893.

The young Chief received his education at the Daly College at Indore and under a European tutor and guardian. Raja Sajjan Singh was entrusted with the management of his State on 15th December 1898. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901 to 1903. He holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905.

The Ratlam Darbar maintains a military force of 62 cavalry, 123 infantry, 355 policemen and 13 artillery, with 5 guns serviceable for firing salutes. The troops are not well armed.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st July 1907.

SAILANA.

Area	450 square miles.
Population	25,731
Revenue	Rs. 1,50,000

Sailana pays an annual tribute of Rs. 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which territory it originally formed a part. On the death of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam, in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded to the lands forming the present State of Ratlam and Jai Singh, his second son, to Sailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730. The tribute is paid to the British Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Sindhia of 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent.

The Chief, Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The district was administered by the British Government in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops the members of the Regency received *khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859, being then ten years of age.

In 1885 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

Kaur Jaswant Singh was installed as Raja of Sailana on 23rd December 1895. The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwar bundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed as a special case at Rs. 48,000 being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat*. He was made K.C.I.E. on 27th June 1904. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on November 16, 1905.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested the Chief with the insignia at Indore in November 1905. Under his rule the financial condition of the State has improved.

The salute is 11 guns.

The military forces of the State consist of 25 cavalry, 50 infantry, 113 armed police men and 6 artillerymen, with 4 serviceable and 1 unserviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

VOL. I.

X

SITAMAU.

Area	• • • • •	350 square miles.
Population	• • • • •	23,863
Revenue	• • • • •	Rs. 1,26,000

This Chiefship was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratam Singh of Ratlam, who in 1695 received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Sindhia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Sindhia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. An intimation of the remission was given to the Raja of Sitamau in a letter from the Maharaja Sindhia to his address. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867; his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died on 28th May 1885, and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, then thirty-one years of age, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh, of Chiklia, second cousin of Raja Bhawani Singh. On this occasion the Maharaja Sindhia claimed to receive *nasarana*, but it was held that Sitamau being a mediatized Chiefship of the first class was liable to the payment of *nasarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State a *nasarana* of half-year's net income was taken. A *khilat* of the value of Rs. 8,875 was bestowed on the Chief on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nasarana*.

Raja Bahadur Singh died on 7th April 1899, and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia. He was formally installed on the 13th July 1899. After a short rule of a few months he died of cholera on the 10th May 1900.

With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the autonomy of the State, and after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gadi* selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and by reason of his age and qualifications well suited for the Chiefship. He was installed on 21st November 1900. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine, and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Sindhia the Government of India were also pleased to remit half the amount of *nasarana* due. The State is indebted to the Government of India to the extent of about Rs. 1,05,000.

The salute is 11 guns. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore on 16th November 1905.

No regular military force exists in the State. The subordinate Jagirdars are called upon when necessary to furnish a certain number of irregular troops. These consist of about 15 sowars and 123 sepoy. There are six guns of which only one is serviceable.

The highest British Authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

BARODA,

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Baroda . . .	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maratha (Hindu).	16th March 1863.	27th May 1875.	8,099 .	1,952,692	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Jains; Parsis.

BARODA.

Area	8,099 square miles.
Population	1,952,692 (according to last census).
Revenue	About 1½ crores of rupees, British currency.

The family name of the rulers of the Baroda State is "Gaekwar," which means "herdsman," and doubtless owes its origin to the pastoral calling of the original founders of the house.

The family, which is a Maratha one, first rose out of obscurity about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar so distinguished himself as to win from Raja Shahu of Satara the post of second-in-command of the Maratha force with the title of "Shamsheer Bahadur" or the Valient Sword. On his death he was succeeded by his nephew, Pilaji Rao, who entered into a fast friendship with Trimbak Rao Dabhare, the son and successor of the Senapati (Commander-in-Chief) Khande Rao Dabhare, with whom he forthwith commenced a marauding career in the fertile plains of Guzerat. Trimbak Rao Dabhare and Pilaji formed a confederacy of the disaffected Mahratta Chiefs to oppose the Peshwa Baji Rao, but in a battle fought near Baroda in 1731, they were defeated, and the Senapati was slain. But Pilaji was confirmed in his former rank of Lieutenant, or Mutalik, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or Chief of the Special or Private Troops. Pilaji was succeeded by his son, Damaji, during whose long and active career of over 40 years the whole of Guzerat was wrested from the Moghals. The Senapati having proved himself incompetent for the chief command, the Dabhare family to which he belonged gave place to the Gaekwars. The possession of Baroda was obtained by Maloji Mahadaji Gaekwar, the brother of Pilaji, 1732, and the city has since been held by the Gaekwars as the head-quarters of their dominions. Damaji Gaekwar, with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao proceeded with the conquest of Guzerat, and by A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. He also acquitted himself honourably in the memorable battle of Panipat in 1761, after which he spent the rest of his life in enlarging and consolidating his territories. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissension, which eventually brought the State into its present connection with the British Government. Damaji had three lawful wives, and had male issue by each. The Peshwa, whose object was to divide the family, made the half brothers implacable enemies. Fattehsing Rao, one of them, made an offensive and defensive treaty with the British Government in 1772. But this was virtually annulled two years later on the conclusion of a peace with the Peshwa. Fattehsing Rao died in 1789, and after a series of successions, Anand Rao, the eldest son of Govind Rao, was acknowledged as ruler, but proved to be of weak intellect, and the powers of the State were usurped by his illegitimate half-brother Kanoji Rao. Raoji Appaji, the well known minister of Anand Rao, made overtures to the British Government to subsidize 2,000 sepoys, if Kanoji were reduced, and Anand Rao saved from the domination of his Arab soldiery, whose demands for payment of arrears had become most menacing, while their fidelity was more than doubtful. The requisite assistance was

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,29,99,914	1,57,09,296	...	...	19,91,611	1,500	3,275	...	...	...	...	21

* These figures are approximate.

given. After this, the Gaekwar ceded districts yielding Rs. 7,80,000 for the support of the subsidiary force. These arrangements were consolidated in the treaty of the 21st April 1805, by which also the subsidiary force was increased; territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded for its support, and the Gaekwar bound himself to submit his pecuniary disputes with the Peshwa to the arbitration of the British Government, and generally, his relations with the British Government were defined. In 1815, in consequence of the murder of an envoy from Baroda, the connection was broken off between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa, and in 1817 a supplementary Treaty was concluded for an increase of the subsidiary force, the cession to the British Government of all the rights the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Guzerat, the consolidation of the territories of the British Government and the Gaekwar by exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with those of the British Government in time of war,

† This force was disbanded in 1885, in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

an engagement by the Gaekwar to maintain a contingent of 3,000† horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Ananda Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his

younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into the Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ganpat Rao, who dying without male issue, in 1856, was succeeded by his brother, Khandi Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857, Khandi Rao rendered loyal service to the British Government, and, as a reward for his loyalty, the payment of rupees three lakhs per annum, for which the Gaekwar Government had hitherto been liable for the maintenance of a body of cavalry, known as the Guzerat Irregular Horse, was remitted. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

Khandi Rao died in 1870, leaving no son; though his younger wife, Jamna Bai, was at the time of his death *enceinte*. On the death of Khandi Rao, his younger brother, Mulhar Rao, was installed as his successor on the distinct understanding that if Jamna Bai was delivered of a son, the child should be recognised as the Gaekwar. The posthumous child being a girl, Mulhar Rao retained his position, but was deposed in 1875, after a famous trial, for attempting to poison the Resident, Colonel (afterwards Sir Robert) Phayre, and for misconduct and gross misgovernment. The administration at the time of Mulhar Rao's trial and deposition was carried on by Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., and, at an early date, the widow of Khandi Rao was invited to adopt a son. Sayaji Rao, a descendant of Partap Rao, son of Pilaji Rao, the founder of the family, and younger brother of Damaji, whose line terminated with Mulhar Rao, who was selected as the most fit successor, was allowed to be adopted by Mahrani Jamna Bai in consideration of Khandi Rao's services during the Mutiny: and on the 27th May 1875, Sayaji Rao was installed as Gaekwar.

Simultaneously with the present Gaekwar's accession, Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., at that time Dewan at Indore, and undoubtedly one of the ablest statesmen India has produced, was formally installed as Minister, and lost no time in forming a vigorous administration, by gathering around him a number of able officers, most of whom had been trained in the British service. By their efforts a chaos of disorder and misrule was cleared away. At the same time Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, who belonged to the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness in 1875. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. The administration is nominally carried on through a Minister, but the present Gaekwar, who takes a great interest in State affairs, gives his Ministers little powers and is constantly changing them.

In 1884, Colonel Sir H. (then Major) Melliss was appointed Military Adviser to the Gaekwar for the purpose of reorganising the State's military forces, which now nominally consist of 15,000 Cavalry, 3,182 Infantry, and 93 Artillery, with 7 guns of serviceable nature. The troops, with the possible exception of the Cavalry, are of little military value.

The Gaekwar has in the past occasionally shown an inclination to claim more freedom of action in the matter of armaments than the policy of the Government of India can admit,

especially in the direction of increasing his regular cavalry beyond sanctioned limits, and supplying his troops with breech-loading *
 * The rule about the supply of breech-loading fire-arms has now been relaxed.

firearms. These attempts have been consistently opposed.

The Gaekwar maintains no Imperial Service troops, and is opposed to the movement. In September 1897, in connection with the frontier risings, His Highness offered to render all assistance in his power, and to place his troops at the disposal of Government. He was thanked, but informed that they were unable to accept his offer. During the Boer War 60 horses with line gear complete and suitable for Mounted Infantry were provided by Baroda and were sent for service in South Africa in January 1900.

In 1887, the Gaekwar abolished all transit dues in his territory for which he received the thanks of the Viceroy. He has constructed from the State resources certain lines of railway running through his territory, and his railway policy has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

In 1900-01, His Highness the Gaekwar having in view the depreciation of the Babashai Currency, the constant fluctuation in the rate of exchange between the Babashai and the British Indian Currency, and the serious impediments to trade and losses to all classes of his subjects resulting therefrom, decided, under arrangements with the Government of India to substitute, for a term of not less than 50 years, British Indian silver coinage throughout his territories by withdrawing from circulation Babashai rupees and exchanging them for British rupees.

The Gaekwar's frequent and prolonged absences from his State on visits to Europe were the subject of unfavourable comment by Lord Lansdowne, and the Secretary of State for India, and his conduct on various occasions, notably during his visit to England in 1892, led to the conclusion that he entertained exaggerated ideas of his own prerogative and importance. His visit to Europe was in May 1900, and was due to the illness of Her Highness the Maharani. His Highness again left for Europe on 1st April 1905, and returned in November 1906.

His Highness the present Gaekwar has been twice married, first in 1880 to a Tanjore lady of rank, named Chimna Bai Saheba, by whom he had two daughters both of whom died early, and one son, Srimant Fattehsing Rao, who is now 23 years of age, and the heir apparent. His first wife having died in 1885, the Maharaja married a lady of the same name, a member of the Ghatge family, living at Dewas in Central India. By her he has had three sons and one daughter.

His Highness's eldest son is married to a daughter of a nephew of the Chief of Phalton in the Satara District of the Bombay Presidency. A daughter was born to Shrimant Yavraj Fattehsing Rao on the 24th June 1905 and a second daughter on the 1st May 1907.

His Highness went to Delhi to be present at the Proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India on the 1st January 1877, and on that occasion he was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas i-Daulat-i-Inglishia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire."

He also attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on 1st January 1903. His full name and titles are :—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns, and is also entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

In November 1875, the Prince of Wales, now His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, visited India, and went to Baroda, where he was the guest of the present Gaekwar.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Baroda :—

Lords Dufferin and Elgin. His Excellency Lord Curzon also went privately to Baroda in August 1900, to see for himself the condition of the then famine-stricken districts in Guzerat. His Highness the Gaekwar was then away in England.

The highest British authority by whom the Gaekwar has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—“ My honoured and valued friend,—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend.” The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Kalat.

I

Kharan:

Las Bela.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalat . . .	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, Brahui (<i>Sunni Muhammadan</i>).	1864	1893	71,593	4,70,336	Chiefly Muham- madans.
2	Kharan . . .	Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Kharan (<i>Muhamma- dan</i>).	1855	1886	14,210	19,610	Ditto . . .
3	Las Bela . . .	Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela (<i>Muham- madan</i>).	About 1872.	14th January 1896.	6,441	56,109	Ditto . . .

KALAT.

Area	About 71,593 square miles.
Population	About 4,70,330.
Revenue	Rs. 7,54,510.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly comprised the whole country known as Baluchistan is now a Native State included within the modern Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the territories of the Jam of Las Bela and the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province.

The Khan or Wali of Kalat is the head of the old Baluch Confederacy and time has been when his position as such was generally recognised and the Sirdars of the Confederacy would muster their forces and follow him in the wars he waged for the consolidation, or in defence, of the Khanate. But at the same time the Sirdars have always been extremely jealous of interference with their privileges as confederate Chiefs, and it was the disregard of these feelings by Mir Khudadad that led to the Brahui rebellion against him, which was followed by our intervention in 1876 and the location of troops in Quetta. These events have naturally carried with them a weakening of the central authority and the Confederacy and the Khan's position as its head are now matters more of sentiment and tradition than of existing fact. Furthermore there is the Mastung Treaty of 1876 (the Magna Charta of Kalat), under the terms of which all disputes among the Brahuys themselves and between them and the Khan or *his revenue-paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent*.

The Chiefs of Kalat are of Arab extraction as they come from the Marwari tribe in Makran, who in turn claim descent from the Arabs who invaded, and settled in, that country as the sword of Islam was borne eastwards. The particular family to which the Khans belong is the Ahmadzai section of the Kambaranis, who take their name either from the Kambar known to history as the freedman of Ali Mahomed's son-in-law, or from another man of the same name who lived a few generations later. The Marwaris established themselves in Kalat about the middle of the 15th century A. D. and with unimportant interruptions the present dynasty have since remained there. Mir Abdullah (1713—1731) was the first Khan of any particular note and he firmly established his rule and added to the territories of the Khanate. The State, however, reached the zenith of its importance in the reign of Mir Nasir Khan I (1750—1793). He conquered Panjgur and Kej and in return for assistance rendered to Ahmad Shah Abdali obtained the grant of Mustang and Shal (Quetta). Direct relations of the British Government with the State date from 1838, when the co-operation of the Khan was sought in keeping open the Rolan Pass and

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7,54,510	225	160	.....	.....	19
1,00,000	60	360	.....	.....	nil.
2,07,000	38	200	.....	.....	9†

* These figures are approximate.

† Personal salute.

otherwise, in connection with the march of a force into Afghanistan for the restoration of Shah Shuja to the throne of Kabul. Owing to local intrigues in Kalat no assistance was afforded and on the return of the force in 1839 Kalat was attacked and captured and the Khan Mir Mehrab killed in its defence.

The present Khan, Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father, Mir Khudadad, on the latter's abdication in November 1893. He was born about 1864, has received a good oriental education and is reputed a good horseman.

The State has an irregular force of 225 cavalry and 112 infantry and 48 gunners, with 29 guns, of which 9 are serviceable. The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his Palace-fort, the "Miri," is famous for its picturesque strength.

The Khan of Kalat receives a salute of 19 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1904.

KHARAN.

Area	14,210 square miles.
Population	About 19,610.
Revenue	About Rs. 1,00,000 in a good season.

The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it, lies 76 miles south-west of Nushki and is the head-quarters of the Nausherwani Chief, Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E. The district of the same name lies to the southward of the long Rashkoh range and extends from near Nushki and Kalat in a westerly and south-westerly direction to the Persian border with which it runs from the Hamun-i-Mashkel on the north to near Kohak on the south. Thus the whole of the Mashkel valley on the British side of the border falls within Kharan, while included among the Chief's possessions are portions of the Rakshan, Gitchk and Ragha valleys, two large villages in Panjgur and a belt of the Mashkai valley at Gwarjak. The Nausherwanis, though but extremely few in number, are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country, as the Rakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue.

The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kiaman dynasty, but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan, who

took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A. D. 1697. Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation. Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and many of them are still to be found on Helmand. They were well received by the Afghans, but having many flocks and herds they advanced towards the Kharan desert in the early part of the 18th century and there they have since remained. Purdil Khan, the son of Ibrahim, was in his time the great hero of Western Baluchistan, and he it was who is said to have captured, and killed at Chagai the Afghan, Prince Ashraf, who was flying to Kandahar after the expulsion of the Afghans from Persia by Nadir Shah in 1730. The late Azad Khan informed Sir R. Sandeman that Purdil Khan took from Ashraf Khan the famous Koh-i-Nur diamond and afterwards sold it in Sind. Purdil Khan endeavoured to maintain his independence against Nadir Shah, but he was defeated. Eventually submitting he was pardoned and admitted to high favour and the districts of Baidak, Kolwah, Mashkoi, Rakshan and Kharan were formally assigned to him or his sons. Purdil was a very old man at this date (about A. D. 1740) and is said to have died on his way from Persia to take up his possessions in Kharan, etc. Thus Kharan at this period was established as a district of Persia. But notwithstanding their relations with Persia the Nausherwanis fully recognised the military superiority of Mir Abdullah, the Khan of Kalat (1713—1730), accompanying him in his raids into Sind and Kachi and losing much blood in his cause.

Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747 and on the break up of the great tribal empire he had formed, a powerful kingdom was found in Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani, the influence of which must have been felt in Kharan. However, the connection with Kalat was maintained as the warlike Nasir Khan I (1750-1793) conquered the whole of Western Baluchistan, Kharan included.

Azad Khan, the father of the present Chief, was, when Sir Robert Sandeman met him in 1883, thought to be 97 years of age. "In the prime of his life he must have been a singularly handsome man, of unusual stature and of great physical power. The stories told of his strength are, indeed, such as would more fitly belong to the heroes of a mythical

age than to a man still living."* His power and influence throughout Western Baluchi-

* Sir Robert Sandeman's report of his 1883 tour. stan and Persian Baluchistan were no less marked than his personality was striking, and the history of this country is closely connected with the story of his feuds and raids and his intrigues with either Persia, Afghanistan or Kalat. He took a prominent part in the revolution that supervened upon the capture of Kalat during the first Afghan war and gave shelter to Mir Nasir Khan II, the exiled son of the slain Mehrab Khan. When the Persian army approached the Baluchistan frontier in 1856 Azad Khan joined the Persian camp. In 1857 there was a design to place him upon the Kalat *masnad*, but it was not successful. In 1858 he was claimed as a subject by the Amir of Afghanistan and in the next few years he paid several visits to Kabul. He joined the Brahui rebellion against the Khan in 1871-1872 and he had many disputes with the *ex-Khan*, Mir Khudadad, regarding his Panjgur possessions (granted in jagir by Mir Nasir Khan I) and a family matter connected with his sister who had been married to Nasir Khan II and was claimed on the latter's death by Mir Khudadad. In 1884 he finally acknowledged himself a subject to Kalat by taking his seat in Durbar among the Sarawan Brahui Sirdars, when he was granted by Government an allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year.

The present Chief, Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., was born in 1855 and succeeded to the chiefship on the death of Azad Khan in 1886. Though not equalling his father in this respect, he is of tall and handsome appearance. He is of warlike disposition and has led many raids against Panjgur and Eastern Persia. The delimitation of the Perso-Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the formation of the Chagai District has, with unimportant exceptions, settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran Kharan the Kharan boundary is still in some places undefined, but the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Siri Kauran) are no longer under dispute.

Nauroz Khan still receives the Rs. 6,000 a year granted to his father. He has an irregular force of 60 cavalry and 360 infantry with 5 guns, and excluding Las Bela he is by far the most powerful and potentially useful of the Chiefs in the Baluch Confederacy.

LAS BELA.

Area	6,441 square miles.
Population	56,109
Revenue	Rs. 2,07,000.

Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia. The general belief is that one Bhagirath, a descendant of Abdul Munaf, came to Jamnagar, in India and became ruler of that place. His descendant, Mehran, who embraces the religion of Islam, subsequently emigrated to Sindh and became so powerful that after a time he conquered the province which remained in the possession of his descendants for several generations until it was overrun by Jehangir and annexed to the Delhi Empire. The ruling Chief of that time, Jam Aradeen, fled and settled in Kanraj in Las Bela. A descendant of his, Ali Khatooria, with a view to taking revenge on the Runjhai (a tribe in the country) who had murdered his younger brother, Dagar, invaded Las Bela and having conquered the country became the ruler.

The State of Las Bela has since remained in the possession of his family, and the ruling Chief is called Jam, which appellation was probably assumed when the ancestor of the family went to India and ruled over Jamnagar.

Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of the present Chief, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son, Jam Ali Khan, being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874 the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of 9 guns.

Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State at considerable expense.

The present Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, is about 35 years old and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896. The affairs of the State and the character of the Jam necessitated the interference of Government, and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs for a period of five years.

The period of probation expired in May 1901, and the Jam has been given full powers subject to certain conditions.

The State maintains the following force :—

Military Police	150
Infantry	200
Cavalry	38
Guns	5

The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago.

The land is mostly "khuskaba."

Mahamud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

The present Chief enjoys a personal salute of 9 guns, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Jam has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

North-West Frontier Province.

CHITRAL.

DIR.

NAWAGAI (BAJAUR).

Serial No.	Names of States.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles. *	Population of State. *	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chitral . .	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of—	1878	3rd March 1895.	4,000	42,000	...
2	Dir . .	Badshah Khan, Khan of—	...	Dec. 1904	3,000	140,000	...
3	Nawagai (Bajaur.)	Nawab Safdar Khan, Khan of—	1842	1882	500	50,000	...

* These figures

CHITRAL.

Area About 4,000 square miles.

Population About 42,000.

Revenue, which is all paid in kind, is (exclusive of the subsidies paid by the Government of India and the Kashmir Darbar) About Rs. 80,000.

The present ruling family are descended from one 'Baba Ayub, who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled.

In 1876 Aman-ul-Mulk, father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

At the time of his accession Aman-ul-Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family; but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

† Note.—They were—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal, ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar,

† Note.—The present Mehtar's territory extends from Arandu to Barenis in the main valley of the Chitral River, and also includes the subsidiary valleys of Lutkuh, Torikho, Mulikho and Tewich.

Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator† districts minus the Narsat Ilaka, which is now included in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

Shuja-ul-Mulk is now about twenty-nine years of age and is intelligent, and promises to turn out an enlightened ruler. He has several children. He visited Calcutta in 1899 as

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
80,000	Nil.
2,35,000	Nil.
75,000	Nil.

are approximate.

the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Darbar at Peshawar, and in 1903 the Delhi Coronation Darbar, where he received the decoration of Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05. In the following year he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar. He can read and write Persian, an accomplishment which, it is perhaps needless to say, his predecessors never dreamt of acquiring. He is a keen sportsman and plays polo regularly; he is a fair exponent of the local game.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation, and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

One hundred and eight Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 900 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests, and general sanction was accorded, at about the same time, subject to certain preliminaries being settled, to the employment by the Mehtar of an European Mining Engineer (Mr. Billinghamurst) to work the Chitral mines.

In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

The Chief receives a subsidy of rupees twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Foreign Secretary. He is not addressed in English.

The kharita bag is white longcloth.

DIR.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	About 3,000 square miles.
Population	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	...	About 140,000.
Revenue (including subsidy)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	About Rs. 1,65,000.
Not including dues on timber, which may be taken at	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	About Rs. 70,000 a year, but fluctuate greatly.

The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painsa Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

The late Chief, Muhammad Sharif Khan, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length in 1890 driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandol, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in the succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer, and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort, and contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column. The Khan also rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali pretender, Sher Afzal.

At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdara to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasions when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000, and a present of 400 rifles, with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range.

In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right bank tribes, which had till then been practically independent. In October 1898, he came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandol valley. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries.

The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat valley, took no part, and when the Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road, he was repulsed by Dir forces under Abdulla Khan of Robat.

In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Darbar held at Peshawar in April 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1903, where he received the decoration of Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdara. The Khan Khel jirga of Thana had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness. In the same year the Nawab came to India on pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons, which were fermented, to a great extent, by his wife, Shahi Bibi. The Nawab's eldest son, Badshah Khan, was recognised as Khan of Dir, and secured his Khanship after a severe struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, who was supported by the Khans of Nawagai, Barwa, and Khar. He receives the same allowances as were enjoyed by his late father, and has undertaken to pay attention to the Dir forests, which in his father's time, as well as in his own, have been considerably exploited by native contractors from Peshawar.

The comparative peace and order which have obtained in Dir since the opening of the Chakdara-Chitral road have led to a considerable increase in the area under crops, and in the general prosperity of the country, but the rule of the present Khan has been so far unpopular; he has alienated most of his subordinates by arbitrary acts and civil war has

been imminent ever since his accession. The peace of the road depends practically on the Dir Levies who are armed and paid by Government.

A great part of the Dir territory is divided in minor Khanates held by relations of the late Nawab or by the heads of the main sections of the Malezai tribe.

NAWAGAI (BAJAUR).

Area	500 square miles.
Population	50,000.
Revenue	Rs.75,000.
Including subsidy of	„ 12,000.

(Of the above, perhaps 400 square miles and 40,000 people acknowledge the Khan. The rest dispute his supremacy.)

The Chiefs of Nawagai belong to the Ibrahim Khel section of the Ilal Khel Salarzai Tarkanri. They were formerly acknowledged as Khans by the whole of the Tarkanri tribe, their territory thus including the Jandol, Maidan, and Baraul valleys, but owing to tribal dissensions (and particularly to the rise of the Mast Khel family of Jandol Khans) their territories and power have considerably diminished. The Khan of Nawagai now holds the tract known as Surkamar, in which Nawagai is situated, the upper part of the Rud valley as far as the mouth of the Salarzai valley, and the lower parts of the Salarzai, Mamund, and Chaharmung valleys. The present Khan, Safdar Khan, was born about 1842 and succeeded to the Khanate about 1882. From his accession onwards, he was involved in the struggle carried on between Umra Khan of Jandol and the Dir Khan, usually in opposition to Umra Khan, at whose hands he suffered several defeats. At this time he was in receipt of an allowance of Rs.20,000 Kabuli from the Amir, but after the signature of the Durand Convention this was discontinued.

Before the Chitral Relief Expedition started in 1895, the Khan offered his services, but he was subsequently exposed to great pressure from the Afghan side and misled by false representations of the intentions of Government, and his attitude during the first part of the expedition was doubtful. Finally, however, when convinced that his interests lay in serving Government, he worked well to put a stop to the fanatical attacks on the troops in the Jandol valley. In November 1895, he was granted an allowance of Rs.6,000 a year on condition of future good service.

In the troubles of 1897, though severely tried by fanatical pressure, he in the end stood firm, and rendered good service to the Bajaur Field Force, as in a still greater degree did his brother and cousin, the Khans of Khar and Jar. His subsidy was increased to Rs. 10,000 from the 1st October 1897.

Safdar Khan has been constantly at war with the tribes around him, the Mohmands, Mamunds, and Salarzais; and has at times found it hard to hold his own. Disputes with Dir have complicated his troubles. In 1898 there was some fighting in Jandol between his forces and those of the Nawab of Dir. The matter was finally settled by a compromise which left Jandol to Dir, and gave Nawagai a free hand in the Salarzai valley. In 1899 Safdar Khan was hard pressed by a combination of the tribes, and he was assisted by Government with a present of ammunition. Latterly, he has got the upper hand in the Chaharmung and the greater part of the Salarzai valley, and has strengthened his footing among the Mamunds. In August 1899, his differences with Dir were settled at an interview between the two Chiefs held at Chakdara in the Political Agent's presence. The Chiefs met again of their own motion in May 1902, and entered into a compact of friendship, in pursuance of which the Nawab of Dir sent a force to co-operate with the Khan in a short campaign against the Mamunds, which was successful. In 1904, Safdar Khan, who in the early part of the previous year had received the title of "Nawab," invaded Dir territory and attacked Badshah Khan, the present Khan of Dir, but his lashkar was repulsed, and he had to retire. Through the intrigues of the Khan of

Barwa, he was persuaded to make a move on Jandol in the beginning of 1905 ; some fighting ensued, but a truce was eventually effected.

His son, Muhammad Ali Jan, rebelled against him in 1906 on account of the Nawab's partiality to his younger son, and obtained the aid of many of the surrounding tribes. He succeeded in capturing Nawagai and practically ousted his father from the chiefship. He is now the *de facto* ruler in Nawagai, though the struggle still continues in a desultory fashion.

In 1903 Safdar Khan attended the Delhi Coronation Darbar and also visited Ajmer accompanied by his two sons and brother.

Safdar Khan has a numerous family, his eldest son, Muhammed Ali Jan, being over thirty-five. His country, with the exception of a tract round Nawagai, is divided up into minor Khanates under his sons and relations. Of these, the most important are Khar under the Khan's nephew, Muhammad Jan Khan (who succeeded on the death of his father, Sardar Khan, in November 1907) and Pashat and Jar under his cousin Samiulla Khan.

KASHMIR.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR.
Poonch,
Hunza and Nagar.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., Dogra Rajput (Hindu).	14th July 1850.	12th September 1885.	80,000	2,905,578	M u h a m madans, Hindus, Buddhists
2	Poonch . . .	Raja Baldeo Singh, Dogra Rajput (Hindu).	...	...	1,714	304,641	Chiefly Muham-madans.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Area (including Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit) 80,000 square miles.
Population, including Ladakh and Baltistan (165,992), 2,905,578 according to
Gilgit (60,885), Poonch (304,488).
Revenue (1906-07) Rs. 1,06,90,750.

Up to the 14th century Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Bühler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Muhammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Mughal Emperors; the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalemar, Nishat, Achhabal, and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day; and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

Reigning about this time in Jammu and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave the Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo's by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. The two younger brothers were killed about 1843 and their estates fell to the survivor, except Poonch, which was held by Jowahir Singh, son of Dhyan Singh. A bitter quarrel arose between Jowahir Singh of Poonch and his uncle Gulab Singh of Jammu, and came to such a crisis that the British Government interfered and approved an agreement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claims to the Poonch Jagir, in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860, and the Jagir of Poonch was conferred by Gulab Singh's son and successor, the Maharaja Ranbir Singh, on Moti Singh, the younger brother of Jowahir Singh and the father of the present Chief Baldeo Singh.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in Gun*.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
106,90,750	...	F i v e Kashmir shawls.	...	8,64,178	106	2,801	...	...	151	3,346†	19‡
7,71,212	7,12,870	...	233	1,38,100	54	234	...	105	...	...	...

* These figures are approximate.

† Includes two mountain batteries.

‡ 21 guns within limits of Kashmir territory.

In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon, Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor-General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an inde-feasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh, whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services. Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846; from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political whole commences. The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. This settlement constituted the so-called "Sale of Kashmir," which is so often the subject of criticism and regret. It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our hands with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War. But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846; and the object at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers. At the same time, as a possible check on Sikh aspirations, it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British; and this consideration was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh. Not till two years after it was entered into, did those events, at the time unforeseen, occur, which are now brought forward, with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that the Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

The Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ranbir Singh. This change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the succession passes under the Dastur-ul-amal or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

The Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons—Pratap Singh, Ram Singh, who died in 1899, and Amar Singh. The eldest is the present Chief—His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I. He was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892. He receives a salute of 19 guns, or 21 within his own territory. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar of 1903. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 30th November 1904, but died on the 14th July 1905.

The administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service up to August 1905, when the Council was abolished and the administration placed in the hands of the Maharaja, who is assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. The Council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance.

The Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness are:—

Lancers	151
Two Mountain Batteries	375
Three regiments of Infantry	2,971

They have taken part in the late Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) expeditions and rendered very valuable service on each occasion.

Since the succession of the present Maharaja, the State has, under the management of the State Council * and the control of the Resident, undergone considerable changes for the better; some of these being (a) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (c) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement Commissioner; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph systems; (h) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu and (i) the introduction of irrigation works. The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a Railway to Kashmir—Kala Ki Sarai to Abbottabad (broad gauge); thence *via* Domel and the Jhelum Valley route to Srinagar (metre gauge)—with motive power electricity, which will be derived from a big generating station now in course of construction by the Darbar on the River Jhelum near Rampur. The matter is however now under reconsideration. The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to nearly 107 lakhs in 1906-07 while the trade with British India has greatly increased.

The most important Jagirdar or feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch.† The present Raja Buldeo Singh's connection with the Jammu family is shown above. The Jagir has a revenue of over 7 lakhs.

* NOTE.—This Council has now (August 1905) been abolished and the administration placed in the hands of the Maharaja with the assistance of a Minister.

See separate account at page 177.

Previous meetings between the Chief of the State and the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Members of the Royal Family have been :—

1. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Imperial Majesty the King) to Jammu in January 1875 ;
2. Lord Ripon's visit to Kashmir in 1883 ;
3. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visits to Kashmir and Jammu in October 1884 ;
4. Maharaja Ranbir Singh's interview with Lord Dufferin at Lahore in 1885 ;
5. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Jammu in November 1886 ;
6. The present Chief's interviews with Lord Dufferin at Calcutta in January 1886 and at Lahore in December 1886 ;
7. Lord Lansdowne's visit to Kashmir in 1891 ;
8. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin at Lahore in 1894 ;
9. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon at Calcutta in the winter of 1898-99 ;
10. The present Chief's interview with Lord Curzon at Peshawar in April 1902 and at Calcutta in February 1903 ;
11. Lord Ampthill's visit to Kashmir in November 1904.
12. Lord Curzon's visit to Jammu in October 1905, to confer enhanced power on the present Chief.
13. The present Chief's visit to Bombay in November 1905 to bid farewell to Lord Curzon and to welcome Lord Minto.
14. The visit to Jammu in December 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.
15. Lord Minto's visit to the Kashmir Valley and Poonch in October-November 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

August 1907.

POONCH.

Area	1,714 square miles.
Population, according to the Census of 1901	304,611
Revenue	Rs. 7, 71, 212

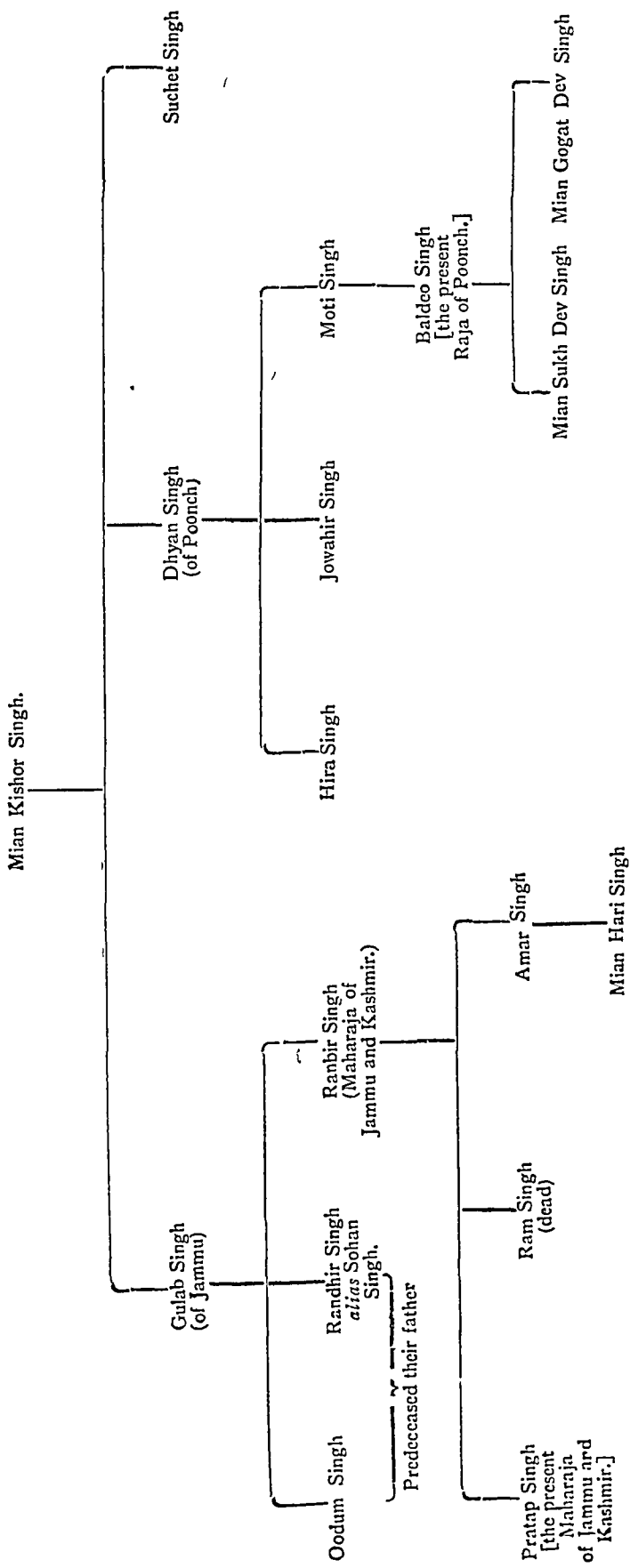
The ancient name was "Parnotsa." The Kashmiris always speak of Poonch as "Prnuts."

The Chief of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common ancestor, Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the end of this narrative.

Dhyan Singh of Poonch was succeeded by his second son, Jowahir Singh, the elder of his two surviving sons. But there arose a bitter quarrel between Jowahir Singh and his uncle, Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, which resulted in the former renouncing all claims to the Poonch Jagir, and accepting instead a cash allowance. Later, during the rule of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who had succeeded his father, Gulab Singh, in 1857, and after the death in 1860 of Jowahir Singh, who died without issue, the Jagir of Poonch was conferred by Maharaja Ranbir Singh on Moti Singh, the younger brother of Jowahir Singh and the father of the present Chief, Raja Baldeo Singh.

As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from the Maharaja whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *nazar* of Rs. 233. His rights have in no respect been mediated by the Government of India; but Government have of late years required the Resident in Kashmir to exercise a general supervision over the administration of Poonch, and a settlement of the Jagir has just been completed. In November 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the Raja of Poonch merely for religious purposes and on the distinct understanding that the adoption would not have any bearing on the succession to the *gadi* of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilaqua. A good six-foot road for pack transport has nearly been completed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum; and there is a project for a road to Rawalpindi, with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Patan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan, and Jhelum.



HUNZA AND NAGAR.

Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagar off from Baltistan on the east.

The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagar come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and, in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagar are Shias.

The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagar Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagar and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart), visited Hunza, the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart induced the Nagar ruler to remove the Nagar portion of the garrison, which has, since then, been solely furnished by Kashmir troops.

In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thum of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who, after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Gilgit and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chaprot and Chalt were re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

In November 1891 the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and Hunza were occupied. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his turbulent eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted. Thum Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan, where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities. Raja Uzr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he is still a state prisoner. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended the darbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan was re-instated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the

approval of the Government of India, as 'Chief of Nagar, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads, approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each, were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

Thum Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nagar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

In 1904 Thum Zafar Zakid Khan of Nagar, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Thum of Nagar, in June 1905 by the Political Agent. The Hunza Chief, in view of his claim to the Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents, with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Eventually, however, the settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese. Since 1896 the local Chinese authorities have permitted the Hunza Chief to take a small tribute from the graziers, who resort in summer to the Taghdumbash Pamir. The whole question of Hunza's relations with China is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

Both Hunza and Nagar are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish a quota of levies for the defence of the frontier, and these receive pay from the Kashmir State, while they are armed with Snider carbines presented by the Government of India.

NEPAL.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Nepal	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Prithvi Bir Bikram Shamsher Jang Bahadur Sah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja Dhiraj of Nepal, Sisodiya Rajput (Hindu).	8th August 1875.	17th May 1881.	54,000	5,000,000*	Chiefly Hindus.

NEPAL.

Area	. . . . .	54,000 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	5,000,000 (approximately).
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 1,50,00,000 (approximately)

The modern Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 80th and 88th degrees of East longitude. It has a varying breadth averaging 90 to 100 miles and nowhere above 140 miles. The general direction is from West to East, its most southern and eastern corner reaches to the 26th and its most northern and western point to the 30th degree North latitude.

The early history of Nepal is shrouded in mystery and mythology but the fact remains that the Nepal Valley in very ancient times became the focus of both Hindu and Buddhist religious veneration and rivalry. In spite of its seclusion the reputed sanctity of its many shrines attracted hither at different times Manjusri from China. Sakya Sinha Buddha, Raja Dharma Datta from Kanchi in Madras, who conquered the country and introduced the Hindu element which still exists, and the famous law-giver Asoka from Hindustan, whose daughter Charumati married a Kshatrya named Devapata and settled in the country.

In pre-historic days the valley bore the name of "Nag Hrad," the "Tank of the serpent." That it was once upon a time a huge lake would appear by ancient Hindu writings to be a fact, and is geologically speaking most highly probable. To Manjusri by the Buddhists and to Vishnu by the Hindus is given the credit of transforming the lake into a fertile plain by cutting a pass for the water through the mountains. Its present name of Nepal is said to be derived from the great Rishi or devotee named "Ne Muni." He performed his devotions at the junction of the Bagmati and Kesavati streams and instructed the people in the path of true religion.

The following dynasties flourished in their order:—

- (a) *Gopala*.—(Cowherds). Founded by Ne Muni which provided 8 kings.
- (b) *Ahir*.—3 Kings. Founded by Bara Sinha, who came from Hindustan.
- (c) *Kirantis*.—29 Kings. The Kirantis originally came from the eastern hills and settled first at Thankot at the extreme west of the Nepal valley.
- (d) *Somavansi*.—5 Kings: founded by Nimikha, a Hindu.
- (e) *Surajvansi*.—31 Kings. The founder of which was Bhumi Varman a Chattri Rajput and a descendant of one of the followers of Sakya Sinha Buddha.
- (f) *1st Thakur*.—18 Kings. Founded about 634 A.D. by Amsu Varman, who married the daughter of the last Surajvansi Raja.
- (g) *Navakot Thakur*.—5 Kings: founded by the Thakurs of Navakot on the failure of issue to Jaykama Deva, the last of the Thakurs.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,50,00,000	123	35,010	...	...	...	...	21

*These figures are approximate.

- (h) *2nd Thakur*.—12 Rings. Vama Deva, a collateral descendant of Amsu Varman's family, expelled the Navakot Thakurs and resumed the ruling power in Nepal, 1083 A.D.
- (i) *Karnatak*.—6 Kings. Founded by Raja Nanya Deva. He established his court at Bhatgaon but ruled over the whole valley in about 1302 A.D. He came from the South Karnatak country and is said to have introduced the Newars, who were originally Bramhaputra Chattris and Achars and came with him as soldiers.
- (j) *Magar*.—Makunda Sena, King of Palpa, ravaged Nepal and instituted a reign of terror for a term of years, but his force were annihilated by a pestilence which decimated the valley. He died at Devighat and Nepal remained in a devastated condition without a ruler for eight years.
- (k) *Vaish Thakur*.—The Navakot Thakurs thereupon returned and ruled for 225 years.
- (l) *Ayodhya*.—4 Kings. Founded by Hari Sinha Deva, king of Simraun (Tirhut) in 1324.
- (m) *3rd Thakur*.—The fourth and last king of the Ayodhya Dynasty had no son, but his daughter was married to a descendant of the Mallas, who were displaced by the Karnatak Raja, and he thus introduced the 3rd Thakur Dynasty, which lasted, sometimes divided into the 3 petty kingdoms of Patan, Katmandu, and Bhatgaon and sometimes united under one head until displaced by Prithvi Narayan, the Gurkha.

It is claimed according to Gurkha history that Prithvi Narayan was the 51st in descent from Rishi Raj Rana, Raja of Chitorgarh. When Chitor was conquered by the Muhammadans Manmath, Rana Rava, retired to Ujjain and his son, Bhupal, came to the hills and settled at Bhirkot. He had two sons—Kancha and Mincha. The former retained Bhirkot, Garhung and Dhor. While Mincha went to Nayakot and ruled over it. One of his descendants Kutmandan Sah became Raja of Kashki and his son, Yasobam Sah, was made King of Lomjung. Drabya Sah, Yasobam's second son, rebelled against his father and took possession of Gurkha in 1559 and his descendants reigned there until the time of Prithvi Narayan Sah in 1742 A.D.

Prithvi Narayan was the consolidator of the present kingdom of Nepal and the founder of the House of Gurkha. He invaded the Nepal valley and defeated the Newar kings of Bhatgaon, Katmandu, and Patan after a series of campaigns lasting from 1749—1769. The final conquest of the valley from the first siege at Kirtipur in 1765 till the fall of Bhatgaon in 1769 occupied four years.

The Newars under the high spirited and heroic Gainprejas have the credit of having displayed the most splendid bravery in the defence of their capital while the Gurkhas without doubt signalled their triumphs by savage barbarity. They have since done their

best to destroy any military spirit the Newars may have possessed and have debarred them from all forms of military service.

British relationship with Nepal began in 1767, when the Newar dynasty applied for our help against the Gurkha invasion. A small force was despatched under Captain Kinloch, but had to retire owing to the deadly climate of the Terai. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan then extinguished the Newar dynasty and the Chief was eventually recognised by Government as Raja of Nepal. Having conquered the hill country of Makwanpur the Gurkhas claimed the cultivated lowlands on payment to the British Government of the same tribute as was paid by the Raja of Makwanpur. The claim was admitted and for 30 years the Gurkhas paid the annual tribute, a large size elephant. The tribute was relinquished by the Treaty of 1801.

The conquest begun by Prithvi Narayan were carried on by his successors. About 1786 the Gurkha forces under Damodar Pande making common cause with Mahadatta, King of Palpa, defeated and annexed the territories of the Chaubisya Rajas in the hills. The following year Sarup Sinha, another Gurkha General, conquered the whole of the Kiranti country inhabited by Rais and Limbus. Expeditions to Sikkim and Tibet followed in the succeeding years, but in 1792 the Chinese retaliated for the invasion of Tibet by sending an army of 70,000 men into Nepal by the Kerong Pass and after severe fighting dictated terms to the Gurkha King at Nayakot 25 miles from Katmandu.

To deter the Chinese from invading Nepal, the Raja concluded a treaty with the Indian Government, at the same time applying for military aid. Lord Cornwallis offered to negotiate a peace between Nepal and China, but before any steps could be taken the Gurkhas had been compelled to accept the terms of the victorious Chinese.

Up to the year 1800 the Gurkhas avoided all close alliance with the Indian Government, intercourse being restricted to friendly letters and the payment of the annual tribute. In 1801, however, a treaty was concluded with Nepal, providing for the establishment of a Residency at Katmandu, and for otherwise improving our relations with the State, but matters terminated with the return to power of one of the elder Ranis of a deposed Chief Ran Bahadur Sah and it again became the policy of the Darbar to evade fulfilment of its engagements with the British. Captain Knox, the first Resident, withdrew from Nepal in March 1803 and Lord Wellesley formally dissolved alliance with the Darbar in January 1804. From this date to the year 1812 our transactions with Nepal consisted chiefly of unavailing remonstrances against unprovoked aggressions throughout the entire length of the frontier. Commissioners were appointed by both Governments. British rights to the disputed districts were established, but the Nepalese evaded restitution. War was finally declared in 1814 and the Nepalese were compelled to sue for peace. The Treaty of Segowli was signed in November 1814, but the Nepalese decided on a second campaign before its ratification, and it was not till December 1815 that they were finally brought to terms.

The first British Resident appointed under this treaty was Mr. Gardener. He found Bhim Sen Thapa, the Minister, invested with complete control over the country. Bhim Sen was the first of the series of practically autocratic Prime Ministers who have since his time exercised the ruling power and gradually relegated the Sovereign into the position of a mere figure-head.

The Nepalese were at first thoroughly distrustful of our good intentions, and it was due mainly to the great personal influence combined with the firm and tactful dealing of Brian Houghton Hogson, who was Mr. Gardener's Assistant for several years and succeeded him in 1829 and was Resident in Nepal till 1843, that critical situations were overcome in the disturbed times when our military power was busily occupied in the wars with Ava, China and Afghanistan from 1826—1841 and that the Nepalese were saved from committing themselves to avert acts of hostility. In 1837 a mutual engagement for the surrender of Thugs and Dakaits was concluded between the two Governments and in 1839 an engagement was secured in which the Nepalese promised to give up secret intrigues and intercourse with the allies of the East India Company in India and a further agreement for promoting friendly relations was signed in 1841 by 94 of the Gooroos, Chautarias and Chiefs of Nepal.

The policy inaugurated by Brian Hogson which gave promise of securing the stability of a friendly Government did not commend itself to Lord Ellenborough, the newly appointed Viceroy, and Brian Hogson was recalled from Nepal in 1843.

The gamble for power which then ensued in Nepal was settled in 1846 by the bold and unscrupulous actions of Jung Bahadur, who by successful intrigues and with the support of the Maharani Regent cleared all opponents from his path and wrung from the Sovereign for his family a sanad of perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister. The history of Nepal since that date is the history of the Jung (Bahadur Rana) family.

Shortly after his elevation to the position of Prime Minister, Jung accepted an invitation to visit England, and since then a more friendly bearing towards the British became apparent.

At intervals between 1854 and 1873 there were quarrels between Nepal and Tibet, which for the most have ended favourably for the former, Tibet agreeing by treaty in 1856 to receive a Nepalese representative at Lhasa though she retained the Kerong tract of country to the south of the main range of the Himalayas which she had seized. These quarrels in no way affected the relations between the British Government and Nepal.

During the mutiny of 1857 and the subsequent campaigns Jung rendered valuable service to the Indian Government in consideration of which he was rewarded with a G. C. B. and a tract of country on the frontier of Pilibhit and Western Oudh, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1815, was restored to Nepal. Sir Jung was subsequently created a G. C. S. I.

After the death of Sir Jung in 1877 the Premiership devolved on his brother, Sir Ranudip Singh, but the conditions laid down by Sir Jung for the succession to his power and privileges were not carried out in their entirety. Sir Ranudip appropriated the title of Maharaja and the estates of Kaski and Lamjung appertaining thereto, which should have devolved upon Sir Jung's eldest son; this led to family dissension and eventually to the murder of Sir Ranudip in 1885 by a combination of the Shamsher branch of the family, the eldest legitimate representative of which, Bir Shamsher, succeeded to the position of the Prime Minister and became Maharaja. On the death of Sir Bir Shamsher his brother Deb Shamsher succeeded.

The present Prime Minister is Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung. He assumed the office of Prime Minister in June 1901 with the approval and assistance of all his brothers as well as of the principal officials and Bharadars of Nepal. Maharaja Deb Shamsher, his elder brother, who was thought to be weak and unreliable, being seized and deported.

The fourth son of the Prime Minister was married to the Maharaja Dhiraj's second daughter in May 1906. In June 1906 a son and heir was born to the Maharaja Dhiraj and in December a son to the Prime Minister.

Generals Futteh Shamsher and Gehendra Shamsher, the brother and nephew of the Prime Minister, died respectively in July and October 1906.

The Maharaja is thoroughly well disposed towards the British Government. He rendered practical assistance in connection with the Tibet Mission by supplying us with yaks and by furnishing intelligence provided by the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa, and also offered to place Nepalese troops at the disposal of Government. The Prime Minister addressed the Council at Lhasa a remarkable letter dwelling on the advantages which Nepal had gained from her relations with the British Government, advising the Tibetans to effect a speedy settlement and warning them that no help could be expected from Nepal against the British.

His services have been recognised by his elevation to the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Although the confidence and good will of the Maharaja and of a large and increasing number of the principal officials in the good intentions of Government is now assured, there is still a considerable leaven of suspicion and distrust in the minds of many of the officials. The task of the progressive party in the Kingdom is by no means an easy one and both time and light handling will be necessary before faith in our assurances of non-interference will be generally accepted. Meanwhile the position of the Resident will remain as rigidly isolated as circumstances will admit.

Although the Prime Minister is the *de-facto* Ruler and in many ways has the power of an autocrat, the system of Government appears to have a tendency to become gradually constitutional.

All orders and decisions are passed by the Maharaja in Council. The Council is composed of the State Bharadars. Every Commissioned officer in the Military Department and every officer above the rank of Kharidar in the Civil Department is a Bharadar and eligible to be called to the Council. In addition to those especially nominated who attend the Council meetings as a matter of course, every Military officer above the rank of Lieutenant, and every Civil officer above the rank of Naib Subah has the right to be present in Council and to give an opinion on subjects open to discussion.

The precise nature of the protectorate of the British Crown over Nepal is not clearly defined, but the State must be recognized as falling under our exclusive political influence and control, and the Maharaja Dhiraj is regarded as a Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India.

The standing army of Nepal consists of:—

Cavalry	123
Infantry	32,493
Artillery	2,517
<hr/>	
TOTAL	35,133

The men are armed with a Martini-Henry pattern rifle of local manufacture, but use various old rifles, sniders and muzzle-loading Enfields for ordinary drill and parade purposes. The Darbar also possess 8,000 Martini-Henry rifles and 6 muzzle-loading rifled mountain guns sold to them by the British Government in 1894. In 1904 90 Martini-Henry and 25 Lee-Metford rifles were presented to the Darbar by the Government of India, and in October 1906 a further gift of 2,500 Martini-Henry rifles was made by Government.

The Darbar purchase ammunition for the musketry training of their Army from the Government of India to the extent of about 10,00,000 rounds annually.

Elaborate preparation was made by Sir Chandra Shamsher to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by giving him a big game shoot in Nepal during February 1906, but unfortunately owing to the outbreak of a sudden epidemic of cholera in the Prime Minister's Camp the project had to be abandoned at the last moment.

In November 1906, His Excellency Lord Kitchener visited Nepal and met with an enthusiastic reception. He announced at a Durbar held by His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj the honour conferred on Sir Chandra by His Majesty the King-Emperor, in granting him the rank of General in the Army and appointing him Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Up to the year 1888 the recruiting of Gurkha sepoys for the British service was on an unsatisfactory footing, but since the accession to power of the Shamsher family this has been entirely changed and no difficulty is now experienced in keeping the rank of our Gurkha Regiments up to full strength in spite of the fact that some 10 new battalions of Gurkhas have been added to the Indian army.

As the result of His Excellency Lord Kitchener's visit satisfactory arrangements were made by the Darbar for the extension of the Indian army reserve system to the Gurkha regiments of the Indian army.

The supply of recruits for the Gurkha regiments of the Indian army continues to be ample and the attitude of the Nepal Darbar in all questions relating to the army is thoroughly satisfactory.

To facilitate the disposal of appeals a new appellate court was established in Khatmandu in 1906, and for the more expeditious despatch of routine judicial proceedings in which Nepalese and British subjects are concerned, ordinary judicial processes to and from the local courts in the Terai are now sent direct to each other by the officials concerned.

The trade of Nepal with British India continues to increase and now shows a balance amounting to 150 lacs in favour of the former.

In February 1907 the Prime Minister visited Calcutta and Hastings House was placed at his disposal. He paid and received visits from the Viceroy.

The Maharaja Dhiraj is entitled to a salute of 21 guns from British Batteries, and the Prime Minister to 19.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My honoured and valued friend,—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamhhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

July 1907.

SIKKIM

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sikkim . .	His Highness Maharaja Thutap Namgyel, Tibetan by descent (<i>Buddhist</i>).	1860 . .	April 1874 .	2,818	59,014	Chiefly Hindus; Buddhists.

SIKKIM.

Area	2,818 square miles.
Population	59,014.
Revenue	Rs. 2,06,089.

In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashe. Guru Tashe settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rob, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashe, whose great-grandson, Penchoo Namgay, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Thutop Namgyal, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet, and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession, which was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal, in all of which States slavery was prevalent. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Maharaja of Sikkim, who took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to get the British Government to allow of a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 by the seizure and imprisonment of Doctors Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling District, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, No. 56, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Government to reside at Darjeeling. The annual

Sikkim.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Sa Cl S
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Govern-ment.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	:
2,06,089	1,57,953	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.

* These figures are approximate.

allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868 and to Rs. 12,000 in 1873.

After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. The Maharaja of Sikkim, who was at that time residing at Chumbi, refused to return to Sikkim in spite of the remonstrances of the Indian Government and the stoppage of his allowance until December 1887, when he returned to Gangtok, having meantime made an agreement with the Tibetans at Galing. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap.

In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose. These negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention No. 57 signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was agreed upon. The British protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangements for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff or the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894 by the Political Officer of Sikkim and Mr. J. G. Taylor of the Chinese Imperial Customs. In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed, but with no satisfactory results. The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

In 1892 the Maharaja of Sikkim secretly left for Nepal. On entering Nepal the party was stopped and escorted by the Nepal Darbar back to British India. He was then detained for two years at Kurseong in the Darjeeling District, till in 1895 he expressed his regret for the past and promised perfect loyalty for the future. He was then allowed to return to Gangtok in November 1895, where he now resides and administers the State with the help of a Council and the Political Officer.

The Maharaja has the following children:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Ichoda Namgyal (still in Tibet) | } By first wife, Rani Pending. |
| (2) Sidkyong Tulku (Chotal) | |

One son and one daughter by the second wife Yishi Dumo.

Owing to the constant residence of the eldest son, Tchoda Namgyal, in Tibet and his refusal to leave it in spite of the intimation that if he did not return to Sikkim he would forfeit all right to succeed to the *gadi* the Government of India in March 1899 finally recognised the second son, Sidkyong Tulku, as the heir.

In 1900 Sidkyong Tulku came for six months to St. Paul's School at Darjeeling to improve his education in English, and resided as a private boarder in the house of the Rector. In the cold weather of 1900-01 he was sent on a grand tour with the Political Officer, Mr. White, and visited Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, and other places of interest in India. At Calcutta he had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention; Mr. White was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donika La and Lonok, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

In June 1903 the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K. C. I. E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission, of which Mr. J. C. White, Political Officer, Sikkim, was a member, stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there, the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi, and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

The Tibet Mission has bulked very large in the history of the State during the year, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903 a cooly corps was raised in which the Maharaja Kumar of Sikkim took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing ones.

The following visits between the rulers of Sikkim and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal have been exchanged:—

In 1873 Raja Sidkyong Namgyal accompanied by his half-brother, the present Maharaja, visited Sir George Campbell at Darjeeling.

In 1875 Sir Richard Temple had a friendly interview with the present Maharaja near the Chola Pass.

In 1878 the Maharaja met Sir Ashely Eden at Kalimpong. In May 1900 he visited Sir John Woodburn at Darjeeling, accompanied by his second son, Maharaj-Kumar Sidkyong Tulku.

In November 1901 Sir John Woodburn accompanied by the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division and the members of His Honour's staff, paid a return visit to the Maharaja at Gangtok, where he was cordially received by His Highness, and friendly visits were interchanged between His Honour and the Maharaja. The present policy and intention of Government relating to the administration of the Sikkim State were explained to the Maharaja.

The Maharaja was invited to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, but being unable to attend, his banner, medal and ring were duly presented to him at Tumlong by Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. The seat of the Government used to be at Tumlong. It has been moved to Gangtok, where a new palace has been lately built.

The Maharaja was also invited to the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, but owing to ill-health His Highness was unable to attend, but sent his son and heir, Maharaj-Kumar Sidkyong Tulku, to represent him. A gold Delhi Durbar medal was awarded to the Maharaj-Kumar and two silver medals to two of the Maharaja's sardars.

The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council and the Political Officer, Mr. White, who was appointed in 1894.

A close control over the internal administration of the State is exercised by the Government of Bengal through the Commissioner of Rajshahi and the Political Officer. Lately the Maharaja has evinced a friendly feeling towards our Government and take more interest in the management of his State. The State responded readily to the call for the supply of transport required for the Tibet Mission. Communications to and in Sikkim were greatly improved at the cost of Government.

There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a small force of armed police consisting of 40 men. A detachment from a native regiment is kept at Gangtok.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

July 1905.

NOTE.—Sikkim was placed under the direct control of the Government of India in April 1906.

States having direct political relations
WITH THE
Government of Bengal

CHOTA NAGPUR TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

Kharsawan

Seraikela.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kharsawan	Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th July 1892	6th Feb. 1902.	153	36,540	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.
2	Seraikela	Raja* Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur,* Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th January 1849.	25th November 1883.	449	104,539	Chiefly Hindus; Animists.

* Personal title.

KHARSAWAN.

Area	153 square miles.
Population	36,540.
Revenue	Rs. 41,912.

This State pays no tribute to the British Government, but is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession. It is crossed by the Bēngal-Nāgpur Railway.

2. The Ruling Chief (who ranks as a Thakur, and not as a Raja) is descended from a branch of the Porahat Raj family, who claim to be Kshetriyas of pure blood. The State first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when, in consequence of disturbances on the frontier, its Chief was compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. A portion of the Porahat estate was granted to the ancestor of the present Chief in recognition of services rendered during the Mutiny. The late Chief, Thakur Mohendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, who is only 16 years of age. During his minority the State has been placed under Government management. The Manager is Babu Jugal Kishore Tripathi, M.A., Dewan of the late Chief, who receives a salary of Rs. 200 per month. The minor Chief joined the Raj Kumar College at Raipur in July 1903 and is making very good progress.

3. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, there can be no doubt, have led to a rebellion amongst the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed, and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This is now being carried out.

4. No military force is maintained in the State.

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
41,912	...	...	...	5,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,22,520	82,917	...	...	42,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

SERAIKELA.

Area	449 square miles.
Population	104,539.
Revenue	Rs. 1,22,520.

This State does not pay tribute to the British Government, but is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession. It adjoins the Kharsawan State, and, like it, is traversed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Both these two States lie within the perimeter of the Singhbhum district, and are under the direct control, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, of the Deputy Commissioner of that district.

2. The ruling family is descended from the Porahat Raj family, and claims to be pure Kshetriya. In 1793 its Chief is said to have concluded with the British Government certain engagements relating to fugitive rebels. The present Chief, Raja Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur, is 59 years of age. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883 on the death of his father, Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur. The latter received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. He gave valuable assistance during the Mutiny and during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1868. He was rewarded for his services during the Mutiny with a khillat and with a portion of the sequestrated estate of the Raja of Porahat. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction.

3. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts to make a resettlement of the Kuchang Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the raiyats. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, and is now nearly finished.

4. There is no separate military force in the State, but the subordinate tenures are of a feudal nature. The Chief is in possession of four serviceable guns.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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* Personal title.

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		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
41,912	5,285	Nil.
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* These figures are approximate.

SERAIKELA.

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Revenue Rs. 1,22,520.

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ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

Athgarh.
Athmallik.
Bamra.
Baramba.
Boad.
Bonai.
Daspalla.

Dhenkanal.
Gangpur.
Hindol.
Kalahandi (Karond).
Keonjhar.
Khandpara.
Moharbhanj.

Narsingpur.
Nayagarh.
Nilgiri.
Pal Lahera.
Patna.

Ranpur.
Rehra Khol.
Sonpur.
Talcher.
Tigiria.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Athgarh .	Raja Srikanan Bishwanath, Bebertā Patnāik Bahadur,* Kayasth (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th August 1851.	25th January 1896.	168	43,784	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Athmallik .	Raja Bibhudendra Deo, Samant, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th May 1874.	2nd November 1901.	730	40,753	Chiefly Hindus.
3	Bamra .	Raja Tribhuvan Deo, Chandrabansi, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd May 1872.	19th November 1903.	1,988	123,378	Hindus, Animists.
4	Baramba .	Raja Biswambhar Beerbar, Mungraj Mahapatra, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	12th April 1880.	15th July 1881.	134	38,260	Chiefly Hindus.
5	Boad .	Raja Jogendro Deo, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	21st May 1857.	5th October 1879.	1,264	88,250	Chiefly Hindus.
6	Bonai .	Raja Indra Deo, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th January 1884.	19th Feb. 1902.	...	38,277	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
7	Daspalla .	Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	8th August 1860.	19th April 1897.	568	51,987	Chiefly Hindus.
8	Dhenkanal .	Raja Sura Protap Mohindra Bahadur, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th February 1885.	28th August 1885.	1,463	273,662	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
9	Gangpur .	Raja Raghunath Shikhar Deo, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	25th January 1850.	December 1865	2,492	238,896	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
10	Hindol .	Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th June 1891.	10th Feb. 1906.	312	47,180	Chiefly Hindus.
11	Karond (Kalahandi)	Raja Brajmohan Deo, Nagabansi, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th May 1896.	20th October 1897.	3,745	350,529	Hindus, Animists.
12	Keonjhar .	Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd February 1883.	27th October 1905.	3,096	285,758	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
13	Khandpara .	Raja Ram Chandra Samanta Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th June 1867.	3rd Sept. 1905.	244	69,450	Chiefly Hindus.
14	Moharbhanj .	Maharaja* Sriram, Chandra Bhunj Deo, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th December 1871.	29th May 1882.	4,243	610,383	Chiefly Hindus, Mahammadans, Animists.
15	Narsingpur .	Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th January 1883.	4th December 1884.	199	39,613	Chiefly Hindus.
16	Nayagarh .	Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	About 1878 .	4th Sept. 1897.	558	140,779	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
17	Nilgiri .	Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	6th January 1877.	11th May 1893	278	66,460	Chiefly Hindus ; Animists.
18	Pal Lahera .	Raja Ganeswar Pal, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th June 1884	31st August 1888.	452	22,351	Chiefly Hindus.

* Personal title. Hereditary title is Raja.

Bengal—Orissa Tributary Mahals—Statistics.

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Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
48,250	45,901	2,800	...	29,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
48,185	46,652	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,61,887	1,39,929	1,500	...	49,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
43,788	44,248	1,398	...	15,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
77,583	49,000	800	...	15,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
60,808	24,312	500	...	15,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
87,055	65,195	661	...	39,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,13,591	3,14,147	5,099	...	76,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
3,11,865	1,06,383	1,250	...	66,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
64,988	82,859	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
2,17,420	1,53,214	12,000	...	20,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3,46,223	2,52,619	1,710	...	1,82,133	...	...	11	118	...	...	Nil.
41,668	39,430	4,212	...	8,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,49,075	6,25,659	1,068	...	1,49,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
63,145	72,554	1,456	...	29,401	...	...	...	...	—	...	Nil.
1,44,312	95,983	5,525	...	48,286	...	—	...	21	...	...	Nil.
1,51,767	1,09,285	3,900	...	33,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
37,493	40,007	...	267	13,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Patna . .	Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1857 . .	8th June 1895.	2,399	277,748	Hindus ; Animists.
20	Ranpur . .	Raja Birabar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	About 1877 .	12th July 1899.	203	46,075	Chiefly Hindus.
21	Rehra Khol .	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Jenamani Kadamansi, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1893 . .	4th July 1906.	833	26,888	Hindus ; Animists.
22	Sonpur . .	Maharaja* Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, Chauhan Mahapatra (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th June 1874	8th August 1902.	906	169,877	Hindus ; Animists.
23	Talcher . .	Raja Kishore Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	399	60,432	Chiefly Hindus.
24	Tigiria . .	Raja Bonomali Kshetriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahapatra, Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th March 1857.	8th April 1886.	46	22,625	Chiefly Hindus.

* Personal title. Hereditary title is Raja.

ATHGARH.

Area	168 square miles.
Population	43,784.
Revenue	Rs. 48,250.
Tribute	„ 2,800.

The ruling family of Athgarh belongs to the Karan caste of Orissa, and its recognized title is "Srikaran (name) Bebertá Patnáik." The two immediate predecessors of the present Chief were anxious to drop this title and assume one which was indicative of Kshetriya origin, but this was disallowed.

The founder of the State was Srikaran Niládri Bebertá Patnáik. It is said that he was the Bebertá or Minister of the Puri Raja, who conferred on him the title of Raja, and gave him Athgarh as a reward for his services, or, according to another account, as a dowry for marrying the Raja's sister.

The State is one of the ten Tributary States which entered into treaty engagements in 1803, *i.e.*, soon after the British conquest of the Province. At one time it covered a much larger area than now, but gifts and encroachments have gradually reduced its size.

The present Chief, Srikaran Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik, is the 13th in descent. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896 on the death of his elder brother after an interregnum of a few months during the pregnancy of the widow, who, however, gave birth to a daughter. The present Chief also having had no son adopted a boy about 3 years old, who is a distant relative of the Tigiria Raj family and who died in October 1906.

The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The present Chief was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur in June 1908.

The last two Chiefs managed the State indifferently, but there has been considerable improvement under the present Chief.

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,41,172	1,69,855	8,500	...	39,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
51,524	56,017	1,401	...	33,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
67,598	54,999	800	...	14,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,42,008	1,07,541	9,000	...	61,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
62,423	...	1,040	...	32,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
11,408	10,325	882	...	6,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

The State maintains a local military force of 23 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

ATHMALLIK.

Area	. . . . .	730 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	40,753.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 48,185.
Tribute	. . . . .	" 480.

The origin of this State is obscure. The family claims descent from the well-known Rajput house of Jaipur. It is said that the founder of the family, Protap Deo, came to Puri and quarrelled with the Raja, who put to death two of his seven brothers. The survivors fled to Bonai, and established themselves there. Protap Deo next proceeded to Boad, and thence to Athmallik, where he killed the Dom Chief of that State and took possession of it. Official records, however, show that, till lately, the State had no separate existence, and in the treaty engagement of 1804 it is mentioned as a tributary of Boad. The Chief was officially styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, which title was also made hereditary, and in 1890, the late Chief, Raja Mohendra Deo Samant, was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889. Among the Orissa Garjat Chiefs the family is not looked upon as high-caste Kshetriya.

Boad and Athmallik belonged to what was formerly known as the South-Western Frontier Agency, from which they were transferred to the Cuttack Division in 1837.

The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but has been made permanent in the *sanad* of 1894, according to the terms of which the State is also liable to pay *nasarana*.

The State was well managed by the late Chief, who died on the 2nd November 1901. He was succeeded by his son, Bibhudendra Deo, who is about 33 years of age. For several years he practically managed the State under the supervision of his father, and bids fair to follow in his footsteps. He lost his wife on the 10th November 1904.

The State maintains a militia of 6 armed police and is in possession of a serviceable gun.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

BAMRA.

Area	. . . . .	1,988 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	123,378.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 1,61,887.
Tribute	. . . . .	" 1,500.

The Bamra State was transferred from the Central Provinces, and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. It originally formed one of the Sambalpur and Patna or Gurhjat groups, whose Chiefs were at first independent, but were subsequently held in subordination to the Maharaja of Patna, the most powerful of their number.

In 1865, the Chief received an adoption *sanad*; and a *sanad* defining his status as a Feudatory Chief was granted to him subsequently.

Tribhuvan Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, who was born in 1848. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Satchidanand Deo, under the style and title of Raja Tribhuvan Deo. The present Chief was born in 1872. The State is managed by its own Chief. Tikait Dibya Shankar Deo, aged 15 years, son of the Feudatory Chief, is the heir-apparent.

The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads. The forests are the most valuable property possessed by the State.

The Chief has a military force in the State of 125 armed police, is not entitled to a salute.

In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

BARAMBA.

Area	. . . . .	134 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	38,260.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 43,788.
Tribute	"	" 1,397-15-5.

Baramba is another petty State. It has a fairly connected record, commencing with the year 1305 A.D., when Hato Keshwar Ráut, a famous wrestler who served Kishori Narsing, the King of Orissa, was, in recognition of his valour, presented with two Khond villages Sankha (shell) and Mohuri (pipe). Hato Keshwar Ráut drove out the Khonds and extended his possessions, which received further accessions in the time of his successors.

The second Chief, Malakeswar Ráut, who ruled 18 years, extended the limits of the State to Ogálpore, about 3 miles west of Sankhámeri, and 5 miles south-west of Baramba. He discovered the Temple of the Goddess Vataríká or Bruhadambá or Bodámá at Ogálpore, and out of respect for this goddess named the State after her. Jambeshwar Ráut, the fourth Chief, who ruled from A.D. 1375 to 1416, conquered the Khond Chief of Kharod, 8 miles north-west of Baramba, and annexed his possession (about 20 square miles), thus raising the area of the State to about 36 square miles. The fifth Chief, Bholeswar Ráut conquered the Khandáyat or Chief of Amotiá, 6 miles west of Baramba, and extended the

limit of the State to Ratápát, 8 miles west of the head-quarters, and the present boundary between the Baramba and Narsingpur States. It was during the reign of this Chief, who ruled for 43 years (from A.D. 1416 to 1459), that the farthest western limit of the State was reached. His successors increased their possession to the east of the head-quarters, but made no attempt to extend the State further on the west. Kánhu Ráut, the sixth Chief, ruled for 55 years (from A.D. 1459 to 1514), and extended the limit of the State to Mahulia, about 5 miles east of Baramba. Nobin Ráut, the ninth Chief, ruled for 23 years (from A.D. 1537 to 1560). During his reign the State attained its largest limit from Ratápát in the west to Bidharpore in the east, 18 miles, and from the range of hills separating Hindol from Baramba to the banks of the Mahanadi, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and this is the present limit of the State. In the reign of the twelfth Chief, Krishna Chandra Mungraj, who ruled from A.D. 1635 to 1650, the Marathas invaded the country, but the Chief acknowledged their supremacy, and was required to pay a tribute of 6,335 kahans of cowries per annum. Padmanabha Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra, the seventeenth Chief of the State, was a very weak ruler, who ruled from A.D. 1748 to 1793. During the first part of his reign, the Raja of Khondpara invaded the State, drove out the Chief, and remained in possession of it for nearly 13 months. Raja Padmanabha sought for and obtained the assistance of the Raja of Khurda, and recovered possession of the State. During the latter part of his reign, in the year 1775, the Raja of Narsingpur invaded the State and took possession of two of its important forts, Kharod and Ratapa. The Raja was powerless to expel the invaders, so he appealed to the Marathas, and with their assistance and intercession was able to regain possession of the forts.

The family is not reckoned a high-caste Kshetriya. The present Chief, Raja Biswambhur Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra, is the twenty-first in descent. He was born on 12th April 1880, and is 27 years of age. The Raja having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904, a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam district in Madras. The family title was originally Ráut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of "Mungraj," and a few generations ago, the family assumed the title of Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra. The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the present Chief, which expired in April 1901. The Chief, however, was found unfit to take charge of his State, which continues to be under the direct control of Government for the present.

The State maintains a militia of 2 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

BOAD.

Area	1,264 square miles.
Population	88,250.
Revenue	Rs. 77,583.
Tribute	„ 800.

The State is one of the oldest in the Garhjats, and is said to have been originally founded by a Brahman named Gandha Mardan Deb, but being childless, he adopted a nephew of the then Raja of Keonjhar, named Ananga Bhanj, who is regarded as the founder of the present family. The Boad, Daspalla, Keonjhar, and Moharbhanj Raj families belong to one and the same stock, which claim descent from the Solar race and are generally regarded as high-caste Kshetris. The list of Chiefs contains 45 names who in succession are said to have ruled for about 1,400 years. The State was formerly of considerable extent, but from time to time portions were wrested from it by more powerful neighbours; and Athmallik, which was for centuries part of Boad and acknowledged its fealty, is now a separate State. The large tract known as the Khondmals, with an area of about 800 square miles, came under British influence in about 1855 and 1856, as the Chief of Boad had proved himself powerless to suppress the notorious practice of *maria* (human sacrifice) then prevailing among the hill tribes and to bring under subjection the refractory Khonds, who had taken the side of the famous Ghumsar

rebel, Chakra Bisoi. It does not appear that the Khondmals were ever formally ceded to Government. They were, however, only under the nominal control of the Chief, and were occupied by British troops, as stated above, for the suppression of *maria* and for quelling the rebellion raised by Chakra Bisoi. As the Chief showed utter incapacity in dealing with both, it was proposed to get him to agree to a pension and to cede his territories, including Boad proper; but the proposal was not accepted by him, and was not pressed. The Khondmals, however, have ever since remained under our direct control.

In the treaty engagement of 1804, the Chief of the State is mentioned as the Raja of Boad and Athmallik. The then Chief, Raja Biswambhur Deo, apparently tendered his submission later than those Chiefs with whom treaty engagements were entered into in the first instance in 1803. Boad forms the western extremity of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and it awaited the result of the resistance offered by the Marathas at the Barmul Pass, in the State of Daspalla, which is rightly called the key to the Central Provinces. On 2nd November 1803, Major Forbes forced the Pass, and routed and dispersed the Marathas. The Chief of Boad immediately submitted. A treaty engagement was entered into with him on the 3rd March 1804, some of the terms of which differ from those stipulated with ten of the Chiefs in 1803. Till 1837, the State formed part of the then South Western Frontier Agency. It was liable to a readjustment of its tribute after every 20 years, the last of which was made in 1875, but the *sanad* of 1894 has fixed it permanently.

The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874. The present Chief, Raja Jogendra Deo, is forty-fifth in descent. He is about 49 years of age. A son and heir was born on the 14th March 1904. He is a mild ruler, who leaves much to be done by his Dewan. His State is fairly well administered. The Chief has no distinct family title, but the surname of Deo is generally used.

The State maintains a militia of 15 armed police and is liable to pay *nasarana*.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

BONAI.

Area	1,296 square miles.
Population	38,277.
Revenue	Rs. 60,808.
Tribute	" 500.

The State is accessible by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the northern border being only 8 miles by road from the Rourkela railway station. Its chief town, Bonaigarh, is 110 miles as the crow flies from divisional head-quarters at Ranchi.

The State was ceded to the British Government in 1803 by the treaty of Deogaon with Raghoji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur, to whom it was restored by a special engagement in 1806. It reverted to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla (Apa Sahib) in 1818, and was finally ceded by the treaty of 1826. The ruling family claims a mysterious and foreign origin. They say that they come from Sakuldip, or Ceylon, and that the founder of the family was abandoned by his mother under a *kadam* tree. Being thus on the point of falling into the hands of an enemy, the infant was rescued by a peacock, which swallowed him and kept him in its maw until the danger was passed. In gratitude for this service the peacock was adopted as the family crest. In reference to this early connection with the *kadam* tree they describe themselves as Kadam Bansi Rajputs.

The late Chief, Raja Chandra Deo, died in February 1902, leaving as successor his eldest son, Tikait Dharani Dhur Deo, aged about 23, who has been recognized by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo and the State brought under Government management. Mr. G. M. Shanahan, a European, is the present manager of the State on a salary of Rs. 300 a month. The present Chief is an intelligent lad, but badly trained and

educated. He has been brought to Ranchi for education and placed under the guardianship of a special tutor-guardian appointed with the sanction of Government. A most serious charge in connection with the murder of one Brinda Keot was preferred against him during the year, and from an enquiry held under Government orders by Mr. Officiating Commissioner W. Maude it appeared that two very gross outrages were committed on the persons of two of the subjects, *viz.*, Brinda and Madhab Keot; that there was no doubt that these outrages were committed with the knowledge of the minor Chief though perhaps the perpetrators went further than he would have desired to go; and that the minor Chief was aware of the efforts which had been made to hush up the case which ended in the death of Brinda Keot. However, as it was considered that the minor Chief was led into these evil courses by bad advisers, it was considered that it would suffice to require the minor Chief to remain at Ranchi under the charge of a suitable tutor for such period as may serve to satisfy His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that he is fit to exercise the responsible functions of a Ruling Chief.

The State was transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. It was not efficiently administered by the late Chief, who allowed the affairs of the State to lapse into a very chaotic condition, and the Manager appointed by Government had to work under extreme difficulties in bringing them to order.

The State contains extensive forests, which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government. The late Raja caused some complications by entering into negotiations for certain forests without reference to the Commissioner in contravention of the Government order in this regard. The agreements made by the Raja were revised by the Commissioner in December 1901, and the revised proposals have been sanctioned by Government.

There is no separate military force in the State, but the Bhuiyan and Gond clans are liable to render feudal services to the Chief and form a sort of rural militia.

There is one peculiarity in this State—that the Ruling Chief always takes his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

The State is liable to pay *nasarana* on succession.

DÁSPALLÁ.

Area	. . . . .	568 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	51,987.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 87,055.
Tribute	. . . . .	„ 661-7-11.

Dáspallá is a corruption of Jaspallá, meaning a village or number of villages acquired by conquest. The State was founded some 500 years ago, by Sál Bhunj, a brother of the then Raja of Boad, and consisted originally of two small grants made by the Rajas of Nayágarh and Khondpára, but it was subsequently extended by the gradual absorption of Khond villages. The portion known as Jormuh was an acquisition from Angul. The Chief of this State is commonly known as the Raja of Jormuh Dáspallá, because Jormuh forms an altogether separate portion of the State situated on the north side of the Mahanadi river, while the main State lies on the south side. By virtue of a concession granted by the Maratha rulers, no tribute is paid for Jormuh in consideration of supplying free of all cost the timber annually required for the Jagannath Cars at Puri.

The Barmul Pass is situated at the north-western extremity of the State, and it was here that the Marathas made their last unsuccessful stand against the British in 1804. The Raja of Dáspallá, like his neighbour, the Chief of Boad, then hastened to make his submission, and a treaty was made with him in that year.

The State has never enjoyed a reputation for good management, and the late Chief was one of the worst rulers it has had. At the time of his death in 1897, the State was being managed by an officer of Government under the designation of Agent. The late Chief was

succeeded by his younger brother, the present Chief, Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj, who, if not a capable, is a mild ruler. He is sixteenth in descent, and is about 47 years old. He has no male heir. A son and heir with a twin sister was born on the 5th June 1904. The mother, however, died on 6th June and the heir on the 22nd July 1904. The Chief has recently married again. The Chiefs have kept the original family title of Bhunj, but add Deo to it as a prefix. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Dewan, to whom the Chief has delegated full powers.

The State has a militia of 12 armed police and 2 artillery men, and is in possession of three serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

DHENKANAL.

Area	1,463 square miles.
Population	273,662.
Revenue	Rs. 2,13,591.
Tribute	" 5,099-0-9.

The State derives its name from an aboriginal of the Sabar caste, named Dhenka Saura, who was in possession of a strip of land, about a couple of miles in area, upon which the present Rajbati stands. About the middle of the 17th century, one Sinha Bidyadhar, a scion of the then Khurda (Puri) Raj family, came and conquered Dhenka in a nala or hillstream and founded the Raj.

The State, which began so humbly, was soon extended by subsequent conquests from the neighbouring Chiefs. The largest acquisitions were made during the time of Trilochan Mohendro Bahadur (1756 to 1798 A.D.). He was a very powerful Chief, and received the title of Mohendro Bahadur either from the Marathas or from the Puri Raja, his predecessors having been designated only as Samanta Sinha or Bhromorbur Roy.

The present Chief's grandfather, Bhagirathi Mohendra Bahadur, was a good and enlightened ruler, and was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Uriyas, and founded several scholarships. He was heirless, and adopted the youngest brother of the present Chief of Boad, and thereby raised the family to the status of high caste Kshetriyas. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Dinabandhu Mohendra Bahadur, who died a minor in 1885. His son, the present Raja Sura Protap Mohendra Bahadur, is the twentieth in descent. He was born on 13th February 1885. He married the grand-daughter of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division on the 24th February 1902; a son and heir was born on the 15th November 1904. The State has been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of 21 years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the forests in the State.

The State has a militia of 22 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

GANGPUR.

Area	2,492 square miles.
Population	238,896.
Revenue	Rs. 3,11,865.
Tribute	" 1,250.

This State is accessible by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which runs for a distance of over 100 miles through or close to its territory.

It was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of Deogaon in 1803 with Raghoji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur, to whom it was restored by special agreement in 1806. It

reverted to the British Government under the provisional engagement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818, and was finally ceded by the Treaty of 1826. The ruling family claim to have been descended from the Sikhar Family of Sikharbhum, or Pachete, in the district of Manbhum, but were believed by Colonel Dalton to have been of Bhuiyan origin.

The present Chief, Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, is aged 57, and succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1865, when he was a minor. Lal Gajraj Sikhar Deo, his uncle, was appointed Sarbarahkar during his minority, and held his office till January 1871, when the present Chief took over charge of the State.

Owing to the bad administration of the present Chief, there was a serious disturbance six years ago among certain Gaontias and Naiks. The discontent had been smouldering for some years until in February 1897 it took the shape of open revolt by the malcontents, which culminated in a series of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary to depute the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. The general maladministration of the State, however, still continued to be the distinguishing feature of the present Chief's rule, and in order to put an end to this state of things the Government in 1900 appointed Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate-Collector, as Dewan, with judicial and executive powers. The relations between the Chief and the Dewan were not harmonious. Accordingly, Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was appointed as Dewan of the State in June 1902. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Whiffin, Manager, Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. He has done useful service by trying cases in thanas contiguous to the railway line. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These are being levied from October 1903. The State was transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905.

This State in everything except administration has made rapid steps in advance during the last eleven years in consequence of its being effectually opened up by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made with some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business men in India and England. There has also, as might have been expected, been a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders at the several stations along the railway line, with a corresponding need of a proper Police and Judicial administration. The only bar to progress is the Chief himself, an uneducated and ignorant man, of a grasping and suspicious nature, who has obstinately opposed all efforts at reform excepting when likely to further his own personal interests.

The State maintains a militia of 45 armed police. The subordinate zamindaries are of a feudal nature.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession.

HINDOL.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	312 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47,180.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 64,988.
Tribute	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 551-3-11.

Hindol is a corruption of a Hindombok, the name of a semi-aboriginal Chief who was at one time its ruler. Tradition has it that two brothers, Lakshman Máráthá and Bharat Máráthá, scion of the Kemedi Raj family in the Gunjam district, conquered the country and established themselves there. The present Raj was founded by a descendant of theirs, named Urdhab Deb Jenamoni. The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Murdraj Jagadeb. The Chief, Raja Jonardan Murdraj Jagadeb, who was the 22nd in succession died on the 10th February 1906, and has been succeeded by the eldest son Raja Naba Keshore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb, a minor aged about 16 years. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State has

been placed under the management of Government. The family is not reckoned as high caste Kshetriya, and has marriage connections with only one or two Raj families in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The State has a militia of 20 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

KAROND OR KALAHANDI.

Area	3,745 square miles.
Population	350,529.
Revenue	Rs. 2,17,420.
Tribute	" 12,000.

Karond or Kalahandi was formerly under the Marathas. The State paid a tribute of Rs. 5,330, but this amount was reduced to Rs. 4,500 under the last Raja of Nagpur. Subject to Karond is the petty Chiefship of Thuamal, held by a branch of the Karond family. The Thuamal family again is divided into an elder and a younger branch: the head of the former succeeding to the Chiefship with the title of Pat Raja, the head of the latter to the administration of the country with the title Tât Raja. Disputes arose between the two Rajas and between Karond and Jaipur, occasioned by claims of the latter to supremacy over the pargana of Kashipur, a part of Thuamal. The Nagpur Government therefore determined to separate Thuamal from Karond and to leave its administration in the hands of the Tât Raja. In 1866 it was found that the disputes between the Rajas still continued. Thuamal was therefore divided between them, the Tât Raja retaining Kashipur and paying a proportionate share of the tribute. Subsequently both the Rajas were placed under the feudal control of the Karond Chief.

2. Udit Pratab Deo, Feudatory Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognized by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawan. Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattishgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

3. The present Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, is a minor having been born in 1896, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

4. The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. The State is managed by a Superintendent under the control of the Political Agent. The Police force has recently been reorganized. The financial position of the State is sound.

5. A militia of 68 armed police is maintained in the State. The Raja is entitled to a salute of nine guns.

6. In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

KEONJHAR.

Area	3,096 square miles.
Population	285,758.
Revenue	Rs. 3,46,223.
Tribute	" 1,710-1-3.

Keonjhar derives its name from Kendujhar, literally ebony forest, and it is said Jati Singh, the founder of the family, came there from a place called Jatipur, where he had first settled after his separation from his brother, Adi Singh, who was the Raja of Moharbhauj.

The common founder of the two ruling families of Keonjhar and Moharbanj is said to have been Jay Singh, who was a scion of the Jaipur family in Rajputana. Jay Singh came on a visit to the shrine of Jagannath at Puri, and married a daughter of the then Gajapati, King of Orissa, and received Hariharpur as dowry. The annals of the Moharbanj Raj family, however, say that Jay Singh came to Puri with his two sons, Adi Singh and Jati Singh, the elder of whom was married to a daughter of the Puri King. Adi Singh ruled in Moharbanj and Jati Singh founded a State for himself, now known as Keonjhar. The two families are known as Bhanjas (literally breaker), a title which was assumed after the overthrow of a neighbouring Chief named Mayura Dhvaja, either by the two brothers jointly, or by one of them. The same event was further commemorated by Adi Singh giving his State the appellation of Mayurabhanj (Moharabhanj). Keonjhar, as founded by Jati Singh, was greatly extended by his successors, till it reached its present size of over 3,000 square miles.

Killa Athgarh, now better known as Anandpur, was added by Govind Singh, who got it as a reward for his services from the Gajapati, King of Orissa.

In 1794 A.D. Jonardan Bhanj married Krishnapriya, the daughter of Munipal and grand-daughter of Arnapurna, the Rani of Pal Lahera, and received as dowry the zamindari of Pal Lahera.† On the death of Krishnapriya in 1825, the petty zamindars of Pal Lahera combined with the raiyats of that State, and opposed Jonardan Bhanj's possession of Pal Lahera; being defeated, they submitted a petition to the Political Agent, Colonel Gilbert. This officer kept the State under attachment until a final decision could be arrived at. Subsequently, in 1830, in accordance with the proposals of Captain Wilkinson, Government sanctioned an annual payment of sicca Rs. 250, equivalent to Company's Rs. 266-10-8, to the Keonjhar State by the Pal Lahera zamindars. From 1794 to 1826, the Raja of Keonjhar had full authority over Pal Lahera, which still pays its tribute through Keonjhar.

A treaty was concluded with the then Raja of Keonjhar in 1804, and the wording of the first clause differs slightly from that concluded with the other Chiefs of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976-11-11, but in recognition of the services of the present Chief's grand-father during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs. 1,000. In recommending this reduction, the Government of Bengal made the following remarks regarding the Rajah's loyalty:—

"This Raja, with perhaps one exception, is the most powerful of the Tributary Mahal Chiefs; and on the breaking out of the rebellion at Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Purulia frequent and strenuous efforts were made by the mutineers to induce him to join in the insurrection and assist in the overthrow of the Government. But he steadily refused to entertain any such proposals, unhesitatingly declared his intention to remain firm in his allegiance to the Government, and has neglected no opportunity of testifying by his conduct the sincerity of his professions, his exertions having been active and exceedingly useful during the late disturbances" (*vide Bengal Government letter No. 2375, dated 5th July 1858*). The tribute fixed includes the amount payable by Pal Lahera.

Besides the reduction of the tribute, the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Dewan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs. 200 a month. The present Chief's father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861. His predecessor died childless, and he, a son of a Phulbai (concubine), succeeded him according to the custom of the family. His rule was not a peaceful one. He was a capable man, but there were more than one disturbance during his time. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi*. The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled. This is known as the Bhuiyan Rebellion of 1867-68. The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891. A proposal for the resettlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his reign. He was created a Maharaja in 1877, and had three sons.

He died on the 27th October 1905 and has been succeeded by his eldest son Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, aged 24 years. A son and heir was born to the young Chief

The State maintains a local military force of 239 men, consisting of 11 cavalry, 116 infantry, 110 armed police, and two artillery men with two serviceable guns. It has a European officer (Mr. D. A. Macmillan), who is the head of the State police, and is also in charge of the Nayagarh sub-division.

KHANDPARA.

[illegible]

The Chief, Raja Notoberaj Bhromorbur Roy, died on the 3rd September 1905, and has been succeeded by his adopted son Raja Ram Chandra Samanta, aged about 40 years. The young Chief has some knowledge of Uriya classical literature and can compose Uriya verse. He is the twelfth in descent. The family title is "Bhromorbur Roy."

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully.”

MOHARBHANJ.

[illegible]

The tribute of the State was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 1,001 on the then Chief of the State agreeing to forego his claim to levy a tax on pilgrims who had to pass through his State on their journey to and from Jagannath. No treaty was concluded with this State in 1803 and 1804, as was done with the other States, and it was, therefore, not included in the list of States mentioned in section 36 of Regulation XII of 1805. When the British conquest of Orissa took place in 1803, Moharbhaj presented the unique spectacle of a female ruler on the *gaddi* in the person of Rani Sumitra Dei Bhaj, about whom the Collector of Cuttack thus wrote in a letter, dated 22nd August 1811, to the address of R. Thackeray, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue:—

" In answer to your letter of the 1st instant, directing me to inquire by what means the late Rani of Moharbhaj acquired the proprietary right of the killa, I have the honour

to acquaint you that she did so under the Maratha Government, and she was acknowledged such by the British Government upon the conquest of the province."

On her death in April 1811, the succession devolved on Tribikram Bhunj, an adopted son taken from the Keonjhar family. He executed two *ekrarnamas* or agreements—one in 1812 and the other in 1815. On his demise, he was succeeded by his son Jadunath Bhunj, with whom a treaty engagement was entered into in 1829.

In 1866 the subdivision of Bamunghati was taken under the direct control of Government on account of the then Chief's mismanagement, but it was restored in 1878 to the present Chief's father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler. He was created a Maharaja in 1877 for his efficient administration of the Estate and for his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs. 27,000 towards raising that Cuttack High School to the status of a College.

After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, the present Chief, Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He has received a liberal education, and is the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs. The administration of his State is carried on on British lines under his personal supervision, and has merited the commendation of successive Superintendents. He has been vested with higher criminal powers than any other Tributary Chief, and under Government order No. 255-P. D., dated 30th August 1895, he is empowered to pass sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and recently he has been granted further criminal powers enabling him to try cases of robbery and torture.

The present Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903. The title of Maharaja was on the same occasion conferred on him as a personal distinction. The hereditary title is Raja. A gold Delhi Darbar medal was awarded to the Maharaja and a silver medal to one of his sardars.

A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the head-quarters of the State, with the Baripada Road station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The police is under the supervision of a European officer, Mr. H. B. Kiddell, who was the Chief's tutor during his minority. The State also has four Eurasian officers.

The Chief is 43rd in descent, and is now in his 36th year, having been born on the 17th December 1871. He has two sons.

The State militia consists of 129 armed police.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession in accordance with the general rules on the subject.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

NARSINGPUR.

Area	. . . . .	. 199 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	. 39,613.
Revenue	. . . . .	. Rs. 67,145.
Tribute	. . . . .	. „ 1,455-8-3.

This State does not occupy a high place, either politically or socially, among the Garjat States of Orissa. It is said to have been originally the possession of two Khonds, Narsingha and Para, from whom the name is derived. Some 609 years ago the Khonds were conquered by a Rajput, by name Dharma Singh. The family title of "Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra" was obtained from the Puri Raja by the fifteenth Chief Daya Nidhi Singh. The present Chief, Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, is the 24th in descent. He is now in his 24th year, having been born on

the 24th January 1883. He was married in February 1901, but having lost his wife married again on the 25th February 1904 a daughter of the Chief of the Gangpur State. The Chief attained his majority in January 1904, but the State under special orders issued, is now administered by a Dewan appointed by Government. Having displayed earnestness for improvement, the Chief has been allowed to exercise powers equivalent to those of a Magistrate of the first class in respect of such cases as the Dewan may advise him to take up. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 16th May 1906.

The State has a militia of six armed police, and is in possession of six serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

NAYAGARH.

Area	. . . . .	558 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	140,779.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 1,44,312.
Tribute	. . . . .	„ 5,525-4-1.

The founder of the family was Surjamoni Singh, of Rewa in the Central Provinces. He visited Orissa, accompanied by his younger brother, Chandramoni Singh, and came to Ralaba in Nayagarh. There is a tradition that the two brothers succeeded in killing a man-eating tiger which had been committing great depredations, and the overjoyed inhabitants made Surjamoni their Chief, and gave to him in marriage a daughter of a *mali*, i.e., a gardener, who was the priest of the village goddess. On her death he married again, this time a Kshetrija aride, whose descendants have since ruled in the two States of Nayagarh and Khondpara. According to the genealogical tree of the family, Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third Chief, was the last of the lineal descendants of Surjamoni Singh. He ruled for 12 months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation, who, dying without heirs in 1897, on his death-bed authorized his younger Rani to adopt. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

On account of the present Chief's incapacity, the State is now administered by a Government Agent. The Raja, who is 29 years of age, was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. A son and heir was born on the 17th October 1904, but died on the 22nd idem. A most serious rumour was current two years ago about alleged offering of human sacrifices in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. The Raja has been removed from Nayagarh and brought to Cuttack with his wife. The Government Agent, Babu Ajoy Chandra Das, a Deputy Collector, has been removed from the State and Babu Gour Syam Mahanti, a Sub-Deputy Collector, been appointed Government Agent. The State is a fine property and capable of great development, but on account of past mismanagement it is heavily encumbered. The debts are being cleared off.

The State militia consists of 21 armed police; it has also a local military force of 21 infantry and 3 serviceable guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

NILGIRI.

Area	. . . . .	278 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	66,460.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 1,51,767.
Tribute	. . . . .	„ 3,900-7-8.

The origin of the family is obscure. According to tradition, two brothers, Ram Chandra Bhujang and Jonardan Bhujang, came from Chota Nagpur, and a grandson of one of them founded Nilgiri. The family is not reckoned as high-caste Kshetriya. The thirteenth Chief, Narayan Basant, was rewarded with the title of "Hari Chandan" for the successful resistance he had offered to Kalapahar; and the fourteenth Chief Uttaresvar, received from the Emperor Akbar the high-sounding title of Sutuda Behuda Bhuyán Mahá-pátra for assisting the Imperial General Mánsingh in subduing the Pathans, and his successor, Ram Krishna, also obtained the title of Murdraj for similar services. The late Raj Krishna Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan was the 38th in descent according to a genealogical list supplied by him in 1892, but the list is full of obvious mistakes. The treaty engagement of 1803 was concluded with Raja Ram Krishna Dass.

By the adoption of the present Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, a brother of the present Moharbhanj Chief, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj, the Nilgiri Raj family has gained in social status. The late Raja died in 1893, and the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. The State was released from Government control in 1899. The young Chief has received a fair English education and was married in February 1902. He was born on 6th January 1877 and is now 30 years of age. A son and heir was born on the 2nd February 1904. The Raja has recently been deprived temporarily of his powers, and the State is now administered by a Government Agent.

The State maintains a militia of 13 armed police.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:— "My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

PAL LAHERA.

Area	. . . . .	452 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	22,351.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 37,493.
Tribute	. . . . .	„ 266-10-8.

This is one of the remote States, and borders on the Central Provinces. Its original limits were more extensive, but were greatly reduced by the encroachments of the neighbouring Chiefs before the British conquest of the Province. Keonjhar always claimed suzerainty over this State, and in 1830 the claim was formally admitted, the Chief of Pal Lahera being styled only a zamindar. It was at the same time decided that Pal Lahera was to pay a quit-rent of R266-10-8 (R250 sicca) to Keonjhar, which was no longer to interfere with its internal affairs. The then Chief of Pal Lahera was not satisfied with this arrangement, and always resented it. The Chief of Keonjhar on his part was persistent in his demand for the payment of the quit-rent and the attendance of the Pal Lahera Chief in his Court personally to do him homage. The following extract from a letter No. 320, dated 26th February 1839, from Mr. (afterwards Sir) Frederick Halliday, Secretary to Mr. A. J. M. Mills, Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, shows the nature of the Keonjhar Chief's demand and the Pal Lahera Chief's objection to it:—

"His Honour has been informed that the Raja of Keonjhar demands the attendance of the zamindar of Lera Pal in a dress and with ceremonies manifestly degrading and unnecessary, and it is on that account chiefly that the zamindar is unwilling to perform his part in execution of the orders of Government of 18th June 1830."

In 1840, Government decided this dispute in favour of Pal Lahera, and the zamindar was permitted to pay his quit-rent to the Keonjhar Chief through the office of the Superintendent—an arrangement which has been in force ever since.

In 1880, the present Chief of Keonjhar made an attempt to increase the quit-rent, but his request was rejected by Government.

The Pal Lahera family is known to be a good Kshetriya family of Pal Rajputs. The founder of the family was Sontosh Pal.

From the official enquiries that were made during the settlement of the dispute that arose between the Maharaja of Keonjhar and the zamindar of Pal Lahera regarding the supremacy of the former, it was ascertained that 52 generations had already ruled in Pal Lahera up to A.D. 1778. During that year the Ruling Chief, Muni Pal, died without male issue. After his death, the management of the State remained for about 47 years in the hands of his mother, Arna Purna, and of his illegitimate brother, Nanda Pal. Arna Purna died in 1815. Nanda Pal acknowledged the supremacy of Keonjhar, and remained in charge of the management of the State till he died in 1825. The people of Pal Lahera, after his death, resisted the claim of Keonjhar, but being defeated, submitted a petition to Colonel Gilbert, the then Political Agent of the South-Western Frontier. Colonel Gilbert ordered the withdrawal of the Keonjhar force from Pal Lahera, and allowed its people to select their own Chief. They chose one Badyanath Pal, a son of the late Raja Muni Pal's grand-father's brother, whose family has since reigned for three generations, *viz.* :—

Badyanath Pal.

Chakradhar Pal (the late Raja Bahadur).

Duti Krisna Pal (the present minor Chief).

Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the present Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The titles of the family "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja has been made hereditary. No treaty engagement appears to have been concluded with this State in 1803. The *sanad* of 1894 defines the Chief's status. The present Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, was born on the 20th June 1884, and he is 35th in descent. He succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal. He was married in February 1901. The Chief has completed his 23rd year but has not yet been placed in charge of his State, which has been under Government management during his long minority. The State was heavily involved in debt, amounting to Rs. 92,000, which has all been paid off.

The State has a militia of 10 armed police.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession according to the general rules on the subject.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :— "My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully."

PATNA.									
Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,399 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277,748.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 2,41,172.
Tribute	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 8,500.

Patna was originally under the rule of Maharaja Hira Vajra Deo, a Chauhan Rajput. He died in August 1866, and was succeeded by Sur Pratap Deo. In 1869 the tyranny of the Chief and of his brother, Lal Bishnath Singh, caused a rising among the Khonds of Patna. They were speedily reduced, but not until Lal Bishnath Singh and his followers had committed many atrocities in cold blood. For these crimes Lal Bishnath Singh was removed from Patna, and an enquiry into the causes of the outbreak led to the deposition of the Chief and the assumption of the management of the State by the British Government. This occurred in 1871.

Maharaja Sur Pratap Deo, who was a Chauhan Rajput, and the twenty-sixth representative of the family, died in 1878, leaving no male issue. He was succeeded by his nephew Ramchandra Singh Deo, the son of Lal Bishnath Singh. Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo, who was reported to be of unsound mind, shot himself on the 8th June 1895.

The present Chief, Maharaja Dalganjani Singh Deo, who was born in 1857, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his nephew, Maharaja Ramchandra Singh Deo. His son, Lal Prithiraj Singh Deo, aged 24 years, is the heir-apparent.

The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. It is at present managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Dewan under the control of the Political Agent. The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh has not been satisfactory, and it has been found necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the management of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Dewan, subject to the orders of the Political Agent. The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur. A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State. The Police Department has been reformed and brought to a state of efficiency, and the progress of education has been specially satisfactory.

The State maintains a militia of 122 armed police; the Chief is not entitled to a salute.

In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend.”

RANPUR.

Area	203 square miles.
Population	46,075.
Revenue	Rs. 51,524.
Tribute	„ 1,400-13-2.

The State of Ranpur claims to be the most ancient of all the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and a list of the Chiefs covers a period of over 3,600 years. The family records are most interesting, and besides noticing the usual exploits and marvellous deeds of individual Chiefs contain references to the various paramount powers of Orissa from the early Hindu King to the Muhammadans and Marathas, but it is difficult to say how much of it is authentic. Tradition has stigmatized the family with being the descendants of Khonds, a fact which was accentuated in 1814 by the then Chief, who, in answer to the 25 questions, then put to all the Garjat Chiefs, stated in answer to question 7 regarding caste and intermarriage, that his family married from among the Khonds. The family is not reckoned Kshetriya, and is not allowed to intermarry with any other Garjat houses. It is said that the title of “Narindra” was given to the then Chief of Ranpur in the 12th century by Anang Bhim Deb, the King of Orissa, in recognition of his beauty and manliness, and that the title of Bajradhar was conferred on Sarangdhar Narindra for his great prowess by the Maratha ruler Rajhuji in the 18th century. The family title is “Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra.” The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent and is 30 years of age. During the time of the late Chief, who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer selected by the Superintendent was lent as Dewan. The present Chief succeeded in July 1899, and promises well. The State is now managed well on the whole.

2. There is no separate military force in the State.

3. The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, Orissa. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—“My friend—I remain, Yours very faithfully.”

REHRA KHOL.

Area	833 square miles.
Population	26,888.
Revenue	Rs. 67,598.
Tribute	„ 800.

The Chief of the State was not at first included in the list of Feudatories of the Central Provinces on the ground of his maladministration. This was subsequently ascertained to have been due to the acts of one of the Chief's brothers, who managed the State for him during his illness, and as the Chief had shown conspicuous loyalty in 1857, he was recognized as a Feudatory, and in 1866 received a *sanad* of adoption accordingly.

2. The late Chief, Raja Gauri Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900. He died on the 3rd July 1906. Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State. The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India. The Minor Chief has been sent to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, for education, and the State is under Government management. The State was transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905.

3. The State has a militia of 10 armed police; the Raja is not entitled to a salute.

4. In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

SONPUR.

Area	906 square miles.
Population	169,877.
Revenue	Rs. 1,42,008.
Tribute	„ 9,000.

This family is an offshoot from the former ruling house of Sambalpur. The State is populous and the best cultivated of the States which have been transferred from the Central Provinces and placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Orissa on the 16th October 1905. The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo, on the 11th September 1891. The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognized by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur.

2. The present Chief, Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, was born in 1874 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902. He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903, and subsequently received a Gold Delhi Durbar Medal. In June 1908 he was granted the personal title of Maharaja. His son Somabhushan Singh Deo, aged 11 years, is the heir-apparent.

3. The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is fairly efficient. The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

4. The State militia consists of 30 armed police; the Raja is not entitled to a salute.

5. In addressing the Chief the form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

TALCHER.

Area	399 square miles.
Population	60,432.
Revenue	Rs. 62,423.
Tribute	„ 1,039-10-5.

The State is situated on the left bank of the Brahmani. The family, as usual, claims a Rajput descent from the Jaipur ruling race. It is stated that the ancestors of the family settled for a time at Nadhra in Dhenkanal, and after 11 generations the then Chief was driven out by the Raja of Dhenkanal, and fled to a plain, where a presiding goddess was known as Debi Teleswari, and there founded a State, naming it Talcher, after her. The family title is "Beerbur Hurree Chandan." The present Chief, Raja Kishore Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, is the 22nd in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. He was born on the 9th June 1880 and is now in his 28th year. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Cooch Behar.

• These figures

Area	1,307 square miles.
Population	566,974.
Revenue	Rs. 23,37,927.

In 1772, owing to internal disputes and the interference of the Bhutias in the succession to the State, the East India Company intervened, and a treaty was concluded in 1773 in the name of Darindar Narain, by which the Raja agreed to acknowledge subjection to the British Government, to allow his estate to be annexed to Bengal, and to make over to the British Government one-half of the annual revenues of Cooch Behar for ever. The other half of the revenues he was to retain on condition of remaining firm in his allegiance to the British Government for ever, who on their side bound themselves to assist the Raja with a force whenever he might require it for the defence of the country, the Raja bearing the expense.

The present Maharaja, Nripendra Narain, succeeded his father in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruling Chief. In 1873 it was decided that Cooch Behar should be designated as a State. In 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the title of Maharaja Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary, and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction.

In 1878 the Maharaja married the eldest daughter of Babu Keshub Chandra Sen, of Calcutta, and shortly afterwards visited England. A son and heir was born in 1882; a daughter in 1885; a second son in 1886; a third son in 1888; a fourth son in 1890; two daughters in 1891 and 1894.

The eldest daughter was married in November 1889 to Mr. Jyotsna Ghosal, of the Indian Civil Service.

In 1887 His Highness again visited England with the Maharani, and was received by

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Average annual revenue. •	Average annual expenditure. •	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs to guns.
					REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
		To Government.	To other States.		Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24,11,442	23,37,927	...	...	6,74,491	...	...	13	181	...	...	13

are approximate.

the late Queen Empress, and the decoration of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire was conferred on him. In the same year the Maharani was also appointed a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

The Maharaja is Honorary Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and has been appointed Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In 1894 His Highness again visited England with his eldest son, Maharaj-Kumar Raj Rajendra Narain, to make arrangements for his education. Subsequently the other sons were sent to England to be educated.

His Highness served in the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98, for which he volunteered his services, on the personal staff of General Yeatman-Biggs, and was present at the action of Dargai and Samana. In recognition of his services, he was created a Companion of the Bath. His Highness also volunteered for service in South Africa, but Government were unable to avail themselves of the offer.

His Highness again visited England in 1900. In April 1901 Her Highness the Maharani proceeded to England, accompanied by Maharaj-Kumar Hitendra Narain and her two youngest daughters and returned to India on the 18th October 1902.

In April 1902 the Maharaja went to England as A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor to attend His Majesty's Coronation, and returned to India on the 29th November 1902. His Highness was invited to the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, which he attended with Her Highness the Maharani and two of his sons. A gold Delhi Darbar medal was awarded to His Highness and silver medals to his eldest son Maharaj-Kumar Raj Rajendra Narain and two of His Highness' sardars.

Maharaj-Kumar Raj Rajendra Narain was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army in 1902, and was for a few days attached for duty to the 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry Regiment. He was admitted into the Imperial Cadet Corps in July 1903. His two brothers Maharaj-Kumar Jitendra Narain and Maharaj Kumar Victor Nitendra Narain also joined the corps in 1905 and 1906 but they have since resigned.

A land revenue settlement was concluded during the minority of the present Maharaja, terminable in 1883-84 and extended by him to 1888-89, when a resettlement was made for a period of 30 years, by which an increase of more than 24 lakhs was obtained. A new palace and State offices were built after the assumption of the State by the Maharaja in 1883. This was extensively damaged by the earthquake of 1897 to a cost of about 2 lakhs.

The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. In 1894 a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway System at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State, and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri District.

In February 1892 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Cooch Behar.

The Dowager Maharani died in Calcutta on the 4th January 1904.

The State is managed by the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council, of which he is the President. The Superintendent of the State is Vice-President, and the Dewan and the Civil Judge are members. Of these officers the Superintendent of the State is a member of the Indian Civil Service whose services have been lent to the State, the Dewan is a retired Government officer, and the Civil and Sessions Judge is a member of the Cooch Behar Graded Service. The Commissioner of Rajshahi was *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State, in respect of extradition cases. Since the transfer of the Rajshahi Division to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Commissioner of Bhagalpur has been appointed to exercise these functions. The State maintains a local military force of 294 men, consisting of 13 cavalry, 174 infantry, 100 armed police, and 7 artillery men with 4 field guns. The Maharaja receives a salute of 13 guns.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

States having direct political relations
WITH THE
Government of the United Provinces.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rampur . .	Major His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia* Nawab Sir Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C. I.E. Pathan (<i>Shia Muhammadan</i>).	31st August 1875.	27th February 1889.	892.54	533,212	Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Tehri . .	His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I., Kshatriya (<i>Hindu</i>).	19th January 1874.	6th February 1887.	4,200	268,885	Chiefly Hindus .

*The title "Farzand-i-Dilpazir" was conferred on the 25th November 1859 the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 10th January 1873.

* These figures

RAMPUR.

Area	892.54 square miles.
Population	533,212
Revenue	Rs. 23,50,679

The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what were once termed the Rohilla States. The ruling family claims descent from Shah Alam and Husain Khan, two Afghan brothers, who came to India in the latter part of the seventeenth century to seek service under the Moghal Emperor. But the rise of the family is mainly due to Ali Muhammad Khan, grandson, by adoption, of the elder brother, whose rise to power excited the jealousy of Safdar Jang, the Subadar of Oudh. The latter induced the Emperor Muhammad Shah to take the field against the Rohilla Chief. Ali Muhammad was, after a brief resistance, compelled to make an unconditional surrender and was kept a close prisoner at Delhi in 1746. He was relieved shortly after and placed in charge of Sirhind as Governor. A year later, taking advantage of the confusion that prevailed during the last months of Muhammad Shah's reign, he returned and regained supremacy over Rohilkhand, and in the next year his title was confirmed by Ahmad Shah, the successor of Muhammad Shah.

In 1774 he was succeeded by Faiz-ullah, the first jagirdar of Rampur. The eldest son of Faiz-ullah, Muhammad Ali, was assassinated shortly after his succession, but his son, Ahmad Ali Khan, succeeded him soon after as second jagirdar and ruled from 1794 to 1840, when he was succeeded by Muhammad Said Khan. Muhammad Yusuf Ali succeeded his father, Muhammad Said Khan, in 1855; he received certain villages in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts for loyalty during the Mutiny. Kalb Ali Khan succeeded him in 1864, and was followed by his son, Mushtak Ali Khan, in 1887. The present Nawab, Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, was born on the 31st August 1875, and succeeded his father, Mushtak Ali, on the 27th February 1889. During his minority the affairs of the State were managed by a Council of Regency, which was dissolved on his being invested with powers on the 1st June 1896. He has three sons, *viz.*, Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, the eldest—born 3rd October 1900,—Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur, and Sahibzada Raza Ali Khan Bahadur; and three daughters, the eldest of whom was born on 3rd January 1898.

On the 13th April 1891 General Azim-ud-din Khan, the Vice-President of the Council, was assassinated; four persons were brought to justice for the murder.

Up to February 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a minister appointed by the Government. The post of minister was then abolished, and the

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23,50,679	29,77,710	...	...	3,92,557	193	2,030	...	...	312	...	13
8,50,000	3,13,829	...	...	61,545	...	111	...	...	...	175*	11

are approximate.

*Sappers and Miners.

administration of the State is now under His Highness's direct control. All the departments are worked by the Nawab through five officers, *viz.*, Mirza Kazim Husain, Barrister at-Law, Judicial Secretary; Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, Deputy Collector, Revenue Secretary; Sahibzada Abdussamad Khan, Chief Secretary; Mr. Wright, a retired member of the Public Works Department, Chief Engineer; and Colonel Sahibzada Hasan Raza Khan, Commanding State Troops. His Highness the Nawab takes a close interest in the business of the State.

The administration has been favourably reported upon by successive Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The State maintains the following military force:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength in May 1907.	REMARKS.
Imperial Service Cavalry	313*	312	*Four camel sowars are lent to the Imperial Service Lancers from the Zambur-chis in the event of marching.
Other Cavalry including 40 camel sowars (Zambur-chis).	193	193	
Total	506	505	
Foot Artillery	207	200	Twenty-eight guns, all serviceable, are kept.
Infantry	1,100	1,033	
Gurkhas	100	100	
Alighol	700	697	
Total	2,107	2,030	

Besides the two squadrons of Imperial Service Cavalry the Nawab has recently offered six companies of infantry for the Imperial Service.

His Highness, who holds the honorary rank of Major in His Majesty's forces, enjoys a salute of thirteen guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the recent tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India the Nawab visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of a return visit.

The State maintains a well known residential Arabic College (Madrissa-i-Adia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country. The instruction is mainly religious. Out of 434 students 168 hold scholarships.

Much attention is paid to irrigation and to buildings. Masonry weirs have been constructed on the Kosi and Behalla streams: 69,018 acres are irrigated from distributaries and pay Rs. 73,544 to the State. The land is protected from drought to such an extent that no relief works were required in the last famine. Of late years many new public buildings have been completed in Rampur. A new palace in the fort has been erected, and a country residence at Shahabad, twenty miles from Rampur, has been recently built.

The principal heads of expenditure are military $4\frac{3}{4}$, household departments 9, pensions and allowances to family members $3\frac{1}{2}$, public works 5, police $1\frac{1}{2}$, education $\frac{3}{4}$, administration 4. The State has 179½ lakhs invested in Government paper and railways.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The erest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab. (Gold and silver brocade) string (Dori) Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

1st July 1907.

TEHRI.

Area	4,200 square miles.
Population	268,885
Revenue and Cesses	Rs. 90,000.
Total Receipts	„ 8,50,000.

The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Tehri.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the "Solar" race. Kanak Pal, the first prince of the present dynasty, married the only daughter of the Raja of Garhwal. The title of Pal was used until the time of Kalyan Sha, 38th in descent, who was invested with the title of Shah by Nasir-ud-din, Emperor of Delhi, 1246-66 A.D., from which time the Raja was called Sah or Shah. In 1804 A.D. the reigning prince was expelled by the Nepalese. His son, Sudarshan Sha, sought the protection of the British. Upon the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British, Western Garhwal was given by *sanad* to Sudarshan Sah in 1820, and the capital was removed from Srinagar to Tehri. Eastern Garhwal was at the same time taken under British rule.

Sudarshan Sah died in 1859, leaving no legitimate issue. In accordance with the terms of the treaty the country lapsed to Government: but in 1859 it was bestowed by the Supreme Government upon Bhawani Singh, the eldest illegitimate son of Sudarshan Sah in recognition of his father's steady loyalty and useful services in 1857. Bhawani Sah died in 1872 and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Sah.

The present Chief, His Highness Raja Sir Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I., who was born on 19th January 1874, and educated in the Rajkumar College at Ajmer, succeeded his father, Pratap Sah, in 1887, and was installed in 1892. He married a daughter of Padam Jang, son of Maharaja Jong Bahadur of Nepal, and has one son and two daughters. His Highness paid a visit *incognito* to Europe in 1900. His administration is satisfactory.

The State maintains a company of Imperial Service Sappers and Miners 175 strong. It has two cannon used only for firing salutes. The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free access into their territory to British subjects, in case of emergency to assist the Paramount Power, and to allow the British Government to make roads through the country. The present Raja is entitled to a salute of eleven guns.

By a *sanad* granted to Raja Bhawani Sah in 1862 the Chiefs of Tehri were given the power of adoption.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Agent to the Lieutenant Governor. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

DELHI DIVISION.

Dujana.	|	Loharu.
Kalsia.	|	Pataudi.
Sirmur (Nahan).		

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz, Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustakil-i-Jang, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	7th December 1864.	15th October 1879.	100	24,174	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Kalsia .	Sardar Ranjit Singh, Jat. (<i>Hindu</i>).	20th October 1882.	28th August 1886.	168	67,181	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans; Sikhs.
3	Loharu .	Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,† Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	26th January 1860.	31st October 1884.	222	15,229	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
4	Pataudi .	Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	14th March 1863.	8th December 1898.	52	21,933	Ditto.
5	Sirmur (Nahan).	His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th November 1867.	27th October 1898.	1,198	135,687	Ditto.

†The local authorities have been authorised to address the Chief as *Fakhr-ud-Daula*, Nawab, etc.

* These figures are approximate.

DUJANA.

Area	100 square miles.
Population	24,174.
Revenue	Rs. 77,170.

The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor. He received a high command in the Maratha Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage, and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 7th December 1864, and succeeded on the death of his father in 1879. The State was administered for three years during his minority by his uncle. Though there is nothing to which serious exception can be taken, the Nawab's administration is in some respects scarcely satisfactory.

The State maintains a local military force of 178 men and possesses two serviceable guns.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
77,170	77,178	...	...	1,798	50	128	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,70,079	1,03,280	...	...	15,510	31	68	...	...	...	...	Nil.
66,000	51,312	...	...	19,999	...	...	...	38	...	...	9†
85,557	80,984	...	...	8,320	...	...	6	...	...	...	Nil
6,00,000	7,08,725	...	...	5,280	28	239	...	...	...	203§	11

† Personal salute.

§ Sappers.

KALSIA.

Area	168 square miles.
Population	67,181.
Revenue	Rs. 1,70,079.

The founder of the Kalsia family was Sirdar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Krora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundhi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Chiefs, and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine cis-Sutlej States which was allowed to maintain its independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a *sanad* in 1862, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of Delhi. Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Sardar Ranjit Singh, who was born on the 20th October 1882 and succeeded on the death of his elder brother in 1886, attained the age of 21 years in October 1903, but in view of his imperfect sense of responsibility in the matter of expenditure, and of a certain immaturity of understanding and character, it was considered advisable that full powers should not be given to him immediately, but that, for a time at any rate, direct control should continue to be exercised over the administration, which has accordingly been carried on under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi, by a council consisting of the Sardar himself and two other members selected by the Commissioner. The Sardar has gained in strength of character, however, and full powers were conferred on him in February 1906.

The State maintains a small military force of 99 men and possesses 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letters as follows :—" My friend—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

LOHARU.

Area	222 square miles.
Population	15,229.
Revenue	Rs. 66,000.

Loharu is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects, but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. The Chief's family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock. His son, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum. This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government, was confirmed by the Government of India. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan's son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated. Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers; but owing to dissensions the younger was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of Rs. 12,000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu. The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the father of the present Chief, by Earl Northbrook in 1874. Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments and much liked by all who knew him. A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi, leaving the management of the State to his son, as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on the 26th January 1860, and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He is an able administrator and a scholar. He was appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895, and was made a K.C.I.E., in 1897. He was from October 1899 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893, and administered its affairs with ability till December 1902, when he handed over charge to Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent of the Maler Kotla State, to whom, however, he continued to act as adviser until February 1905.

During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully. The Nawab is much embarrassed by debt. A special report on the financial condition of the State putting forward proposals for its improvement, is before the Government of India.

The State has a small local military force of 38 men and 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1903, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was amongst the Chiefs of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

PATAUDI.

Area	52 square miles.
Population	21,933.
Revenue	Rs. 85,557.

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Sheikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Maratha, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi Ilaka in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 14th March 1863, and succeeded in 1898, when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Ali Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remains under Government control until the finances have been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on the Nawab, whose conduct had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them. Munshi Sahibdad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Nazim in place of Khan Bahadur Qasim Khan, who died in December 1905. Munshi Sahibdad Khan was succeeded in December 1906 by Mr. P. L. Chandu Lal, who is preparing the preliminary report of settlement operations which are about to be undertaken.

The State has a small local force of 41 men and possesses 5 serviceable guns.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend"

1st July 1907.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

Area	1,198 square miles.
Population	135,687.
Revenue	Rs. 6,00,000.

Sirmur or Nahan ranks first among the Simla Hill States, and sixth among Native States in the Punjab, the rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A. D. 1095. The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the Ruling Chief, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility.

The present Chief, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Prakash, K.C.S.I., was born on the 14th November 1867, and succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October

1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Shamsher Prakash Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The late Chief rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour, together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886, on the last occasion as a personal distinction. The present Raja for some years took a prominent part in the administration of the State, under the direction of the late ruler, and has proved a worthy successor of his father. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901, and is a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. His Highness was invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906, as a personal mark of distinction.

The political control of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi in 1896 on the application of the Raja. The administration of the State by the Raja has been uniformly well reported on.

The State maintains a company of Sappers, numbering 203, for Imperial Service. Besides this, it has a local force of 28 cavalry, 239 infantry, and 2 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt.

Lord Dufferin paid a visit to the late Chief at his capital in the autumn of 1885. The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905. He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Chamba.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
...	Chamba . .	His Highness Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th Dec. 1869	23rd Jan. 1904	3,216	127,834	Chiefly Hindus ; Muhammadans.

CHAMBA.

Area	. . . . .	3,216 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	127,834.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 6,58,188.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Shan Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It pays Rs. 3,800 annually as tribute to the British Government.

* Average annual revenue.	* Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6,58,188	3,26,032	3,800	...	150,132	33	276	...	...	...	...	11

* These figures are approximate.

Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the present Chief, was born on the 17th December 1869 and succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers, by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he has been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja, and his administration has been creditable to him throughout. He was decorated with the Order of a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1900, and in January 1906 the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. The *ex*-Raja, Sham Singh, died suddenly on the 10th June 1905.

The State maintains a local military force of 309 men and has 4 serviceable guns.

Chamba was honoured with a visit from Lord Curzon in September 1900.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, was knighted by His Excellency the Viceroy at Peshawar in April 1906, and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

Faridkot.	|	Maler Kotla.
Kapurthala.		Mandi.
	Suket.	

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Faridkot .	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Brij Indar Singh Bahadur,† Barar Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	26th October 1896.	15th March 1906.	642	124,912	Sikhs; Hindus; Muhammadans.
2	Kapurthala .	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagajit Singh,‡ Bahadur, Ahluwalia, K.C.S.I. (<i>Sikh</i>).	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	630	314,351	Muhammadans; Hindus; Sikhs.
3	Maler Kotla .	His Highness Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Afghan (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	13th October 1857.	6th July 1871.	167	77,506	Sikhs; Hindus; Muhammadans.
4	Mandi .	His Highness Raja Bhawani Sen Bahadur, Chandrabansi, Rajput. (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th April 1883.	10th December 1902.	1,200	174,045	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
5	Suket .	His Highness Raja Dasht Nikandan Sen, Rajput. (<i>Hindu</i>).	18th February 1865.	29th March 1879.	420	54,676	Chiefly Hindus.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on 15th April 1846; of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat i-Kaisar-i-Hind" on 1st January 1879.

‡ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 1849 and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan," in reference to the Chief's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on 12th March 1861.

FARIDKOT.

Area	642 square miles.
Population	124,912.
Revenue	Rs. 3,54,893.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Berar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

Raja Balbir Singh, Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. His administration was not at first satisfactory. Some improvement, however, in the administration of the State was reported in 1900, and this has since been maintained. The credit for this was largely due to the Wazir, Rai Baroda Kanth Lahiri, as the Raja's intemperate habits had undermined his constitution. In November 1904, however, the Wazir resigned, and the Chief, who a few months before had, by a great effort of self-control, given up both

Average annual revenue. *	Average annual expenditure. *	TRIBUTE		Civil List	MILITARY FORCES						
		To Government	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		Salutes of Chiefs 15 guns.
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,54,893	75,000	48	141	..	...	...	161	11
25,00,000	...	1,31,000	..	5,50,000	394		...	...	...	600	11
5,71,526	89,000	50	34	...	...	...	6 177	11
4,30,000	...	1,00,000	...	12,000	20	152	...	...	...	...	11
1,31,963	...	11,000	...	12,000	26	63	...	...	...	...	11

* These figures are approximate.

Including 2 guns personal.

§ Sappers and Miners

drink and opium, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906.

The young Raja being a minor, about 10½ years of age, the administration of the State is being conducted during his minority by a Council consisting of—

Sardar Bahadur Resaldar Partab Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner—*President* :

Munshi Abdul Ghafur Khan : : : } *Members.*
Sardar Narain Singh . . . : : }

The young Chief has been a pupil of the Aitchison College since November 1900.

A revised revenue settlement of the State is being undertaken.

The State maintains a company of Sappers numbering 161 for Imperial Service, and besides this has a local military force of about 189 men, an armed Police force of 133 men, and 6 serviceable guns. The late Chief offered the services of his Sappers for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

KAPURTHALA.

Area . . . . .	. 630 square miles.
Population . . . . .	. 314,351.
Revenue . . . . .	. About Rs 25,00,000, which includes an income of about Rs 13,00,000 (less the revenue due to Govern- ment) from the Oudh Estates.

The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. Jassa Singh was as much respected for his saintly and orthodox qualities as for his military abilities, and he did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. Jassa Singh's grandson, however, Fetteh Singh, was completely eclipsed as a Sikh leader by Maharajah Ranjit Singh, and perhaps owed the retention of his territory north of the Sutlej to the fact that he was treated as regards his cis-Sutlej possessions as a Chief under the protection of the British Government, and Ranjit Singh may have feared to adopt extreme measures against him. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nasarana* of Rs 1,38,000. During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K.C.S.I. Kapurthala is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur and sentences of death require his confirmation. It ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Native States of the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 24th November 1872 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1877. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. Though he now shows signs of taking increased interest in public affairs, the Raja has hitherto paid insufficient attention to the administration of his State, and has spent a large part of his time since his investiture in visits to Europe and hill stations in India. He has, however, been fortunate in his officials, and the State was well managed during his absences by Sardar Bhagat Singh, C.I.E., who died in 1901. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Raja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901.

The State maintains a force of 600 infantry for Imperial Service. It has in addition a local military force of 394 men and 8 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was present at Lahore on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at the end of November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Kamkhwah. (Gold and silk brocade). String. (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st July 1907.

MALER KOTLA.

Area	167 square miles.
Population	77,506.
Revenue	Rs. 5,71,526.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Sheikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. Ranjit Singh levied an indemnity of one-and-a-half lakhs from the State in 1809. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He has been insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until three years ago administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State is subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. His only fault has been that when still a youth at College he entered into a clandestine marriage with his cousin in 1899, although the marriage had been forbidden by Government on account of the hereditary taint of insanity on both sides. This marriage, however, remained without male issue, and in 1903 the Nawabzada took a second wife, a niece of the Nawab of Tonk, by whom he had a son in 1904. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory, the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, now exercises the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

The State maintains a company of Sappers numbering 177 for Imperial Service, and has in addition a local force of 50 Cavalry, 228 Infantry (military police), 34 Artillery, and 2 serviceable guns. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. Their Commandant, Mir Ausuf Ali, has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire.

The Nawab enjoys a salute of 11 guns, including 2 personal, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Regent was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

MANDI.

Area	1,200 square miles.
Population	174,045
Revenue	Rs. 4,30,000.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch, but the two States are rarely on friendly terms. The ancestor of the present Mandi Chief separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. During the rule of Raja Isri Sen, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1779, the Mandi State became the successive prey of the Katoches, the Gurkhas, and the Sikhs. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Chief were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a *sanad* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum; he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State, and death sentences were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Mandi is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab, the Chiefs of Mandi and Nahan being considered of equal rank.

The late Chief, Raja Bije Sen, died on the 10th December 1902. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1851 when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866. Shortly after his investiture, however, the administration of Mandi fell into the greatest confusion, and a serious warning was conveyed to the Raja from the Viceroy. In 1872 it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period. In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi. The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects, but he was not a man of strong character, and his health was poor. In the latter years of Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request. Under the supervision of a new Wazir, Rai Bahadur Padha Jiwa Nand, an improvement was effected in the administration of the State, and at the end of the year 1900-01 there was a balance of Rs. 30,000 in the Treasury.

Kanwar Bhawani Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Raja, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, has succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and was formally installed by the Lieutenant-Governor on October 31st, 1903. Owing to the backwardness of his education and to the disorder into which the finances of the State had fallen, it was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State. For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State, and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business. On the 7th October 1905 His Highness was formally invested with full powers and so far his administration has been satisfactory.

The State maintains a local military force of about 172 men and possesses 2 serviceable guns.

The Raja enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

SUKET.

Area	420 square miles.
Population	54,676.
Revenue	Rs. 1,31,963.

The Rajas of Suket are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandra-bansi branch. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch, but the two States are rarely on friendly terms. The ancestor of the Mandi Chief separated off early in the thirteenth century. In 1846 the Suket Chief, Raja Ugar Sen, turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Chief in his territories by the British Government. Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen, who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. Raja Rudra Sen's conduct had led to a general insurrection of the people, which was only quieted when the administration was forcibly assumed by the British Government. The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It pays Rs. 11,000 tribute to the British Government.

The present Raja, Dasht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father, Rudra Sen, in 1879. He was invested with full powers in 1884. He is a man of some shrewdness of character, but of an obstinate disposition, and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father has reappeared in the son. He rarely keeps a promise and is utterly unscrupulous. For a long time after his accession the Suket State gave trouble, and the advisability of deposing the Raja was discussed on several occasions. The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs, and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who is the Political Officer of the State. Of late years affairs in Suket have been quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State, a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket, and that in order to give effect to this decision the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu should be employed as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held strictly responsible for any mismanagement. In 1902 the Tika, whom the Raja had been treating rather harshly, fled from Suket to the Raja of Mandi. He was with his father's consent sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in October 1902. During the past year trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner, which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja.

The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods.

The Chief was invited to the ceremonial functions held in Lahore, in November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The State maintains a local military force of 94 men and has 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

PHULKIAN STATES AND BAHAWALPUR AGENCY.

Bahawalpur.
Jind.

N. bha.
Patiala.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bahawalpur	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nasrat-i-Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhils-ud-Daula Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abasi Bahadur, Daudputra (<i>Muhammadan</i>).	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	15,000*	720,877	Chiefly Muhammadans; Hindus.
2	Jind	His Highness† Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Ranbir Singh Bahadur, Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	11th October 1870.	7th March 1887.	1,259	282,003	Chiefly Hindus; Sikhs; Muhammadans.
3	Nabha	Colonel His Highness ‡ Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Band Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Hira Singh Malvinder Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	18th December 1843.	9th June 1871	928	297,949	Ditto.
4	Patiala	His Highness § Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja-dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Sidhu Jat (<i>Sikh</i>).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	5,412	1,596,692	Ditto.

* These figures are 1860; the title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on 24th May 1881.
† The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand" was conferred on 2nd June 1858; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860.
‡ The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglishia" were added on 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

Area	15,000 square miles.
Population	720,877.
Revenue	Rs. 28,00,000.

The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833, in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan the III entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which his independence was recognized. This Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab

Average annual * 9	Average annual expenditure, * 10	TRIBUTE.		Civil List. 13	MILITARY FORCES.						Salute of Chief in guns 20
		To Government. 11	To other States. 12		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry. 14	Infantry and Artillery. 15	Cavalry. 16	Infantry and Artillery. 17	Cavalry. 18	Infantry. 19	
28,00,000	23,44,055	...	...	7,50,000	...	106	...	...	194	371†	17
13,00,000	15,61,110	...	...	1,55,637	220	640	...	...	...	600	11
15,42,906	...	...	...	...	150	108	...	...	...	600	15†
71,18,500	66,51,647	...	...	3,79,966	435	1,192	...	...	1,202	600	17

* Approximate.

† Transport Corps men

‡ Including four guns personal.

Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. The affairs of the Bahawalpur State during the latter years of his life cannot be regarded as satisfactory. His extravagance starved the administration, and he left a large amount of personal debts. These were paid off during the administration of the State by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C. S. I., who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian State Agency. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, Abasi, was educated at the Aitchison College for four years. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903. In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907. During the short period of his Chiefship he proved himself an energetic and capable administrator. He has been succeeded by his son Sadiq, Muhammad Khan, a child 2 years old. Proposals for the administration of the State during the minority of the young Chief are under the consideration of the Government of India.

The State maintains for Imperial Service 194 Cavalry and a Camel Transport Corps of 371 men and 983 camels and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Chief also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission.

The Nawab enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade) string (Dori) Nimzar (Gold and silk thread.)

1st July 1907.

JIND.

Area	1,259 square miles.
Population	282,003.
Revenue	Rs. 13,00,000.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the 'Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Marathas and was rewarded by the grant of the *pargana* of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Chief died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather; Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Chief who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G. C. S. I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajgan Ranbir Singh, Bahadur, was born on 11th October 1870. He succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. But he was required for a time in exercising his powers to follow the advice which the Political Officer might think it necessary to tender to him. He takes a personal interest in the administration of his State and disposes of a fair amount of work himself. He does not lack shrewdness. In September 1900 he contracted a secret marriage with the daughter of a man named Monalescu. The Raja has, however, disclaimed the intention of asserting a right of succession to the *gadi* for the issue of this marriage. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901.

The State maintains a force of 600 infantry for Imperial Services. Besides this it has a local force of 220 cavalry, 560 infantry, 80 artillery, and 16 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 11 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903 and Lord Minto in 1906.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend"

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade) string (Dori) Nimgarh (Gold and silk thread.)

1st July 1907.

NABHA.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	928 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	297,949.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 15,42,906.

Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the pargana of Amloh. He added many villages to the possession inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gadi*, was a faithful ally of the British Government: but his son, Devindar Singh, who succeeded him in 1840, was of a different disposition. In consequence of his misconduct during the First Sikh War he was deposed, and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For services rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. The Nabha Chiefs at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family; but the present Chief of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Raja of Jind. Nabha formerly ranked above Jind, but precedence was given to the latter in the Darbar of 1860, although the two Chiefs were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour. Nabha ranks fourth among Native States in the Punjab. The Chief of Jind is given precedence of Nabha on public occasions. But to this rule there is one exception. A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind. The reason for this curious anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence.

Punjab Government letter No. 1507, dated 9th October 1880.

Government of India telegram of 28th October 1880.
Demi-official letter, dated 7th August 1884, from Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajagan Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E was born on 18th December 1843 and succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He is a member of the Badurkhan family and was second cousin

to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and has proved himself an energetic and able ruler, and he was at first much opposed to the appointment of a Political Agent to the Phulkian States. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. The grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879 and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State. He was invested with the grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the XIVth Sikhs at Delhi in January 1903.

The State maintains a force of 600 infantry for Imperial Service. Besides this it has a local force of 150 cavalry, 70 infantry and 38 artillery and 10 serviceable guns. It furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the present Raja at his capital in October 1890.

The State was visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903 and by Lord Minto in 1906.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows.—‘My friend,—I remain, Your Highness’s sincere friend.’ The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori) Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

1st July 1907.

PATIALA.

Area	5,412 square miles.
Population	1,596,692.
Revenue	Rs. 71,18,500.

Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudaryat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1852, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Ala Singh was one of the most distinguished Sikh Chiefs of his day and was given the title of Raja by Ahmad Shah, the Durani monarch of Afghanistan. Ahmad Shah subsequently conferred the title of Raja-i-Rajagan Bahadur on Ala Singh’s grandson, Amar Singh, who succeeded his grandfather on the *gadi*. Raja Amar Singh made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous

services to the British Government than Narinder Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, was born on the 12th October 1891 and succeeded on the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G. C. S.I., in November 1900. The late Chief was only 28 years of age when he died. He was a loyal Chief, but his many good qualities were marred by a fatal weakness of will, with the result that the affairs of the State fell into a confusion from which they are now gradually recovering. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who entered the Aitchison College on the 22nd October 1904, is being conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, C. S. I., as President and Khalifa Syad, Muhammad Husain, Khan Bahadur, and Lala Bhagwan Das as Members.

Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C. I. E., in 1901 are nearing completion. The panchayat system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

The State maintains a force of 600 cavalry and 1,202 infantry for Imperial Service. Besides this it has a local force of 435 cavalry, 1,064 infantry, 128 artillery and 110 guns, fifty of which are serviceable. It furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1879, and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, and Lord Minto in 1906.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. *Kharita bag*. *Kamkhwab*. (Gold and silk brocade). String (*Dori*) *Nimzar* (Gold and silk thread).

1st July 1907.

Simla Hill States Superintendency

Baghal.	Jubbal.
Baghat.	Keonthal.
Balsan.	Ko'har.
Bashahr.	Kumharsain.
Bhajji.	Kunihar.
Bija.	Mailog.
Bilaspur (Kahlur.)	Mangal
Darkuti	Nalagarh (Hindut).
Dhami.	Sangri.
Taroch.	

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Rate of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Religion of people.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baghal . .	Raja Bikram Singh, Puar Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	10th March 1892.	11th April 1904.	124	25,720	Chiefly Hindus.
2	Baghat . .	Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E., Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	3rd February 1859.	31st January 1862.	36	9,490	Ditto
3	Balsan . .	Rana Bir Singh, Rajput, (<i>Hindu</i>).	28th March 1864.	17th November 1884.	51	6,704	Ditto
4	Bashahr . .	Raja Shamsheer Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1838	12th February 1850.	3,820	80,572	Ditto
5	Bhajji . .	Rana Durga Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th September 1842.	18th November 1875.	96	13,309	Ditto
6	Bija . .	Thakur Puran Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th December 1896.	20th June 1905	4	1,131	Ditto
7	Bilaspur (Kahlur.)	His Highness Raja Bije Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	27th January 1873.	3rd February 1889.	448	90,873	Ditto
8	Darkuti . .	Rana Ram Saran Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1843	15th October 1883.	8	518	Ditto
9	Dhami . .	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th August 1876.	2nd June 1894	26	4,505	Ditto
10	Jubbal . .	Rana Gian Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	16th October 1887.	22nd November 1898.	288	21,172	Ditto
11	Keonthal . .	Raja Bije Sen, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	13th September 1877.	18th March 1901.	116	22,499	Ditto
12	Kothar . .	Rana Jagjit Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	17th April 1887.	19th April 1896.	20	4,195	Ditto
13	Kumharsain . .	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1849	12th November 1874.	90	11,735	Ditto
14	Kunihar . .	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	26th August 1898.	7th October 1905.	80	2,168	Ditto
15	Mailog . .	Thakur Durga Chand, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	5th April 1898	17th September 1902.	43	8,968	Ditto
16	Mangal . .	Rana Tilak Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	14th October 1851.	27th May 1892	12	1,227	Ditto
17	Nalagarh (Hindur.)	*Raja Isri Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	1832	16th December 1876.	256	52,551	Chiefly Hindus; Muhammadans.
18	Sangri . .	†Rai Hira Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	24th February 1851.	30th September 1876.	16	2,774	Chiefly Hindus
19	Tarooh . .	Thakur Surat Singh, Rajput (<i>Hindu</i>).	4th July 1887	14th July 1902	67	4,411	Ditto

* The title of Raja was conferred on 10th January 1860.

† The title of Rai was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

Average annual revenue.	Average annual expenditure.	TRIBUTE.		Civil List.	MILITARY FORCES.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
		To Government.	To other States.		REGULAR TROOPS.		IRREGULAR TROOPS.		IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.		
					Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
70,000	71,218	132	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
43,000	41,000	585	...	7,000	...	...	...	32	...	...	Nil.
15,000	10,000	1,080	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
95,000	93,000	3,945	...	23,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
25,000	24,000	2,440	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
7,000	5,000	124	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,90,000	1,67,830	8,000	...	23,500	11	86	...	...	...	...	11
1,500	1,800	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
10,000	8,000	720	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,50,000	72,000	2,520	...	32,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
15,000	12,000	1,000	...	5,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
24,000	23,000	2,000	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
4,000	3,000	180	...	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
20,000	17,000	1,440	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
900	800	72	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
1,30,000	1,20,400	5,000	...	22,000	...	...	11	20	...	...	Nil.
2,000	2,000	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
50,000	21,000	288	...	10,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

* These figures are approximate.

BAGHAL.

Area	124 square miles.
Population	25,720.
Revenue	Rs. 70,000.

Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Punwar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kissen Singh, granduncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks sixth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who was born in 1892, and who joined the Aitchison College at Lahore in February 1905. The administration of the State during the minority of the new Chief is being carried on by a Council whose senior member is Mian Man Singh, brother of the late Raja.

The State possesses one serviceable gun.

The late Raja had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1896. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

BAGHAT.

Area	36 square miles.
Population	9,490.
Revenue	Rs. 43,000.

Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon' to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of the late Rana, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks seventh among Simla Hill States.

Rana Dalip Singh was born on the 3rd February 1859, and is well educated, popular and public-spirited. The position of his State brings him into frequent touch with the Government, and Superintendents have always found him a prompt man of business. In 1895-96 he was made a C.I.E.

The acquisition of land from this State for the requirements of Solon and Subathu Cantonments has been very distasteful to the Rana, but he has always yielded gracefully. A son was born to him in September 1901; up to that date the heir-apparent had been his

brother, Amar Singh, in whose hands most of the administration of the State is placed. The Chief offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

The State maintains a local force of 32 men.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1897. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office. He was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

BALSAN.

Area	51 square miles.
Population	6,704.
Revenue	Rs. 15,000.

Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open darbar with a valuable *khillat*. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks twelfth in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

The present Rana, Bir Singh, was born on the 28th of March 1864. The administration, if old-fashioned, is sound, and the State gives little or no trouble to the Superintendent. Forest administration is the only question that has arisen in this State. Rana Bir Singh has no son; the heir-apparent is his brother, Atar Singh, who was born in 1868.

The Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows :—" My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

BASHAHR.

Area	3,820 square miles.
Population	80,572.
Revenue	Rs. 95,000.

The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803—1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, father of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru; which

was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Kaneti and Dalti are tributaries of this State. Bashahr ranks third in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the Chiefship in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him: but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The *régime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son, Raghunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898, and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration, but Government interfered, and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. Under him the State has been well governed.

The State is now without an heir, as the little son of Raghunath Singh died in December 1898. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Moghai Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur.

Bashahr has four serviceable guns, but no military forces.

The Raja's son, Raghunath Singh, had interviews with the Viceroy in 1895 and 1897. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

BHAJJI.

Area	96 square miles.
Population	13,309.
Revenue	Rs. 25,000.

Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. Opium celebrated for its purity is an export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818, and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sauad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks tenth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The present Ruler, Rana Durga Singh, was born on the 5th September 1842, and succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875. He is reported by Superintendents to be lazy and sensual, very much a puppet in the hands of his officials, but at the same time appears to have ability if he cares to use it, and is said to have a taste for science. The heir-apparent to the State is the elder son of the present Ruler. The Rana is not on good terms with his brothers, Mian Parmatama Singh and Mian Bijie Singh.

Bhajji possesses two serviceable guns.

The Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

Area	448 square miles.
Population	90,873.
Revenue	Rs. 1,90,000.

Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar. The Chiefs of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south-west of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of the same under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Native States of the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Bij Chand, was born on the 27th January 1873. He succeeded his father, Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished: but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he has been staying for some time past. He has in consequence now been deprived of his powers as a ruling Chief, and the administration of the State has been placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. The State debts have been reduced from over a lakh to Rs. 28,000 and will be cleared during the current year.

Bilaspur has a local force of 11 cavalry, 86 infantry and 2 serviceable guns.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1894. The salute of the ruling Chief is 11 guns and he is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

DHAMI.

Area	26 square miles.
Population	4,505.
Revenue	Rs. 10,000.

The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 14th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gohardhan Singh, a boy of 12

who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Rana, Hira Singh. Dhami ranks thirteenth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

Hira Singh was born on the 5th August 1875. He is a well educated man, with a taste for English books and newspapers. His government is good, and in this he is helped by the old Wazir of his father, who is a good specimen of the better class of hill official of the old school. A remission for life of half the amount of his annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account of the Rana's general good administration.

The son and heir born to the Rana in 1905, died in October 1906.

The State possesses one serviceable gun.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Curzon in September 1899. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority, by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

JUBBAL.

Area	288 square miles.
Population	21,172.
Revenue	Rs. 1,50,000.

Jubbāl lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbāl is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbāl became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on 18th November 1815. Jubbāl ranks eighth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The present Chief, Rana Gian Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kunwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority has, since the death of the Wazir, been conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his brother were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana profited much by his education at the College, which he left in May 1903.

A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907.

The State possesses two serviceable guns.

The late Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

KEONTHAL.

Area	116 square miles.
Population	22,499.
Revenue	Rs. 1,00,000.

The Keonthal State ranks fifth amongst the Simla Chiefships and twelfth among Native States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Koti Theog, Madhan, Ghond, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services.

The present Chief, Raja Bijē Sen, was born on the 13th September 1877 and was recognised as Ruler by the Government of India on the death of Raja Balbir Sen on March 18th, 1901, on the understanding that a Manager should continue to administer the State under the supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States for a period of two years. Raja Bijē Sen was installed on 7th June 1901, and given 3rd class powers as a Magistrate and Munsif. The State was managed by Mian Durgā Singh, who was appointed for this purpose by Government in 1898 owing to the mismanagement of Raja Balbir Sen. The conduct of the young Raja during his father's lifetime was not all that could be desired and he is ignorant and extravagant, but he was entrusted with the management of his State in June 1902 on certain conditions which have been agreed to by him. The finances of the State are much embarrassed by debt, but the Raja continues to pay regularly a fixed instalment towards the liquidation of his liabilities.

The State has one serviceable gun.

The late Chief had interviews with Lord Elgin in 1894 and 1896. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

KUMHARSAIN.

Area	90 square miles.
Population	11,735.
Revenue	Rs 24,000.

The founder of this dynasty, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr but after the Gurkha War, a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. On his deaths, in 1839, leaving no direct heirs, his estates lapsed to the British, but were restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh, Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by the present Rana Hira Singh. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Kumharsain ranks ninth among the Simla Hill States.

Rana Hira Singh, the present Chief, was born in 1849. He is an imbecile, and his State was for some years managed, or rather mismanaged by a Council. This unsatisfactory state of affairs resulted in Government putting in a Manager, Lala Dhanwant Rai. Owing, however, partly to the intrigues of the Rana's brother, the late Mian Indar Singh, partly to the Manager's own want of tact, and partly to jealousy among the members of the Council by which he is nominally assisted, the administration has not been satisfactory, and the Council has accordingly been abolished altogether, Dhanwant Rai being, at the same time, replaced as Manager by Munshi Sher Singh, a Naib Tahsildar from the Kangra District, who has since been succeeded by M. Sukh Chain Singh, Naib Tahsildar of Fagu in the Keonthal State. Indar Singh was debarred from any share in the administration and was allotted a jagir on which he resided until his death which took place in April 1907.

The Chief had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. He is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

MAILOG.

Area	43 square miles.
Population	8,968.
Revenue	Rs. 20,000.

The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhawana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815, and, on their expulsion by the British, a *sanad*, dated 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

The late Chief was 40 years old. Until 1898 he was only styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on him as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interests of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, has been recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. During the minority of the Chief, who is only 7 years old, the administration of the State is being carried on by a Council.

The State possesses 2 serviceable guns.

Rana Rughnath Chand had an interview with the Viceroy in 1895. The Chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy, but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during the Viceroy's term of office.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend."

1st July 1907.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

Area	. . . . .	256 square miles.
Population	. . . . .	52,551.
Revenue	. . . . .	Rs. 1,30,000.

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Sarn Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Sarn Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions; but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks fourth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Isri Singh, was born in 1832. He succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. From reports of successive Superintendents it would seem that he is not a capable ruler, allowing himself to be distracted by intrigue and swayed by favourites. The presumptive heir is his brother, Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870. He acted for a short time as Wazir of the State, but without satisfaction. The Raja distrusts him, and the character he bears is not good. The State is now under a Council of three members. The generally good administration of this Council and a succession of fair harvests has improved the finances of the State, and the principal debts have been cleared.

The State has two serviceable guns and a local military force of 31 men.

The Chief had an interview with Lord Elgin in 1895. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows:—"My friend,—I remain, Your sincere friend."

The crest used is gold.

1st July 1907.

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